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CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:
Hughes and Hearst 449
Why the Pan-American Railroad Will Not Be Built 450
A New Era for the Railroads 451
The Defeat of Reform in New Jersey 452
Southern Press on the Atlanta "Pogrom" 452
Our Provisional Government in Cuba 454
Some Cuban Snapshots 456

FOREIGN COMMENT:
The Optimism of William II 457
Shall Paris Eat Stale Bread? 458
Two German Popes 458
The Woman Martyrs of the Russian Revolution 459
German Prosperity at High Tide 460
Church and State in Spain 460
Our Responsibility for the Cuban Rebellion . . . 460

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:
What a Wave Can Do 461
Man's Will and Nature's Laws 461
Alcohol as a Motor Fuel 462
Cheaper Liquid Air 462
Genealogy of the Birds 463
Poisonous Eggs 463
Are Selfish Motorists Diseased? 464
The Psychology of Music 464
Submarine Coal-Mining in Canada 464
Ports and Docks for Our Great Liners 465
Canadian Railroad Expansion 465
Science and Spelling Reform 465
Modern Wood Preservation 465

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:
Where Christ's Law Is the Supreme Law 466
The Future of Lourdes 466
Romeward Trend in the English Church 467
Waning Power of the "Greek Pope" 468

LETTERS AND ART:
Pope in the Role of Pecksniff 469
Rough on Kipling 469
The Evolution of Whistler's Art 470
What the American Youth Thinks of Poetry . . . 471
A New Force in English Music 472

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 473-474

MISCELLANEOUS 476-488

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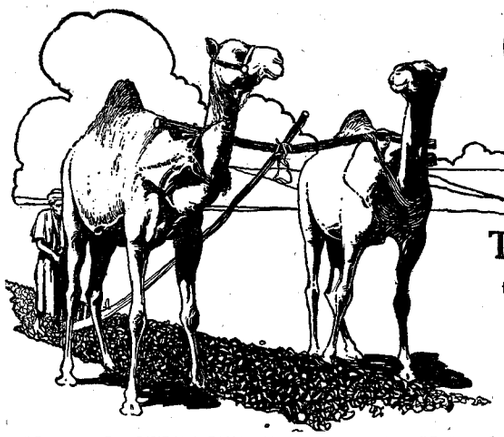

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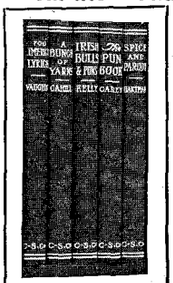

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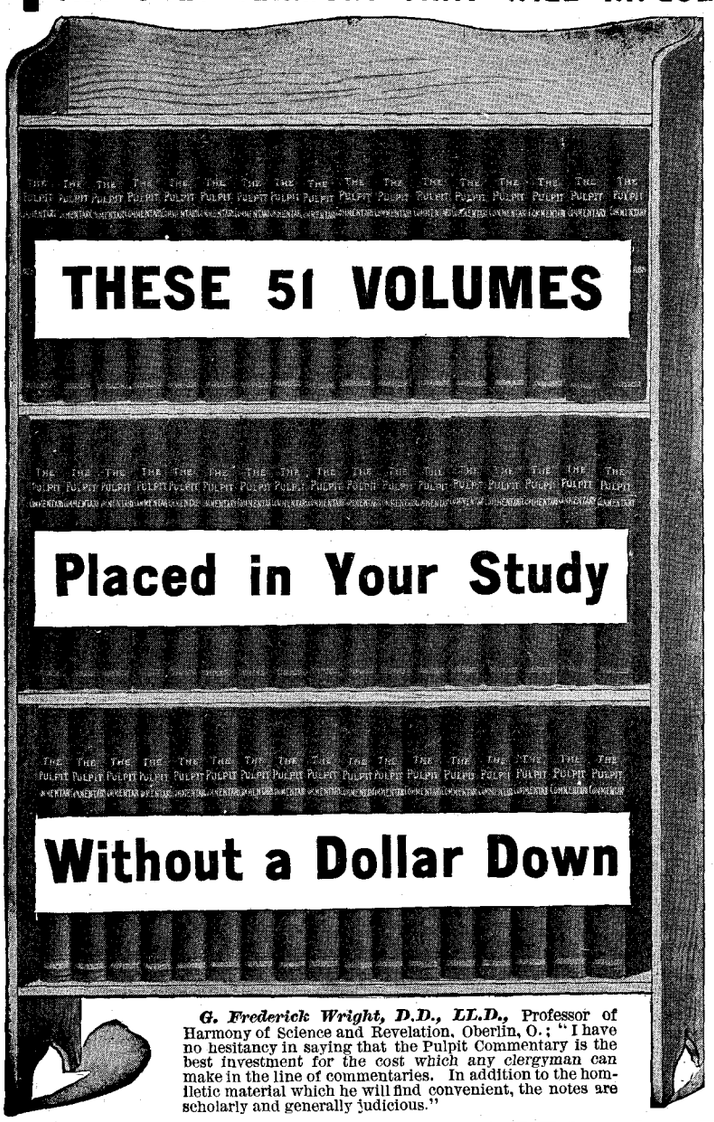

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Passing on from these important considerations, the author appraises "Christian Science" on its own statements. While finding little in the words of its creed that all Christians cannot readily assent to, on deeper investigation he observes that "while it uses words with which we are all familiar, it puts new and strange meanings to them." The examination of their claims reveals a very incisive, clear and an impartial mind. We heartily commend the book to those who wish to look into the subject in the spirit of the author of this little book.

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Kentucky	73	47
Louisiana	6	4
Maine	24	15
Maryland	32	19
Massachusetts	71	43
Michigan	76	47
Minnesota	55	33
Mississippi	32	21
Missouri	116	67
Montana	6	3
Nebraska	51	32
Nevada	2	1
New Hampshire	16	9
New Jersey	53	32
New York	174	102
North Carolina	55	33
North Dakota	11	7
Ohio	147	88
Oklahoma	25	14
Oregon	18	11
Pennsylvania	201	111
Rhode Island	8	3
South Carolina	30	19
South Dakota	20	11
Tennessee	69	41
Texas	105	61
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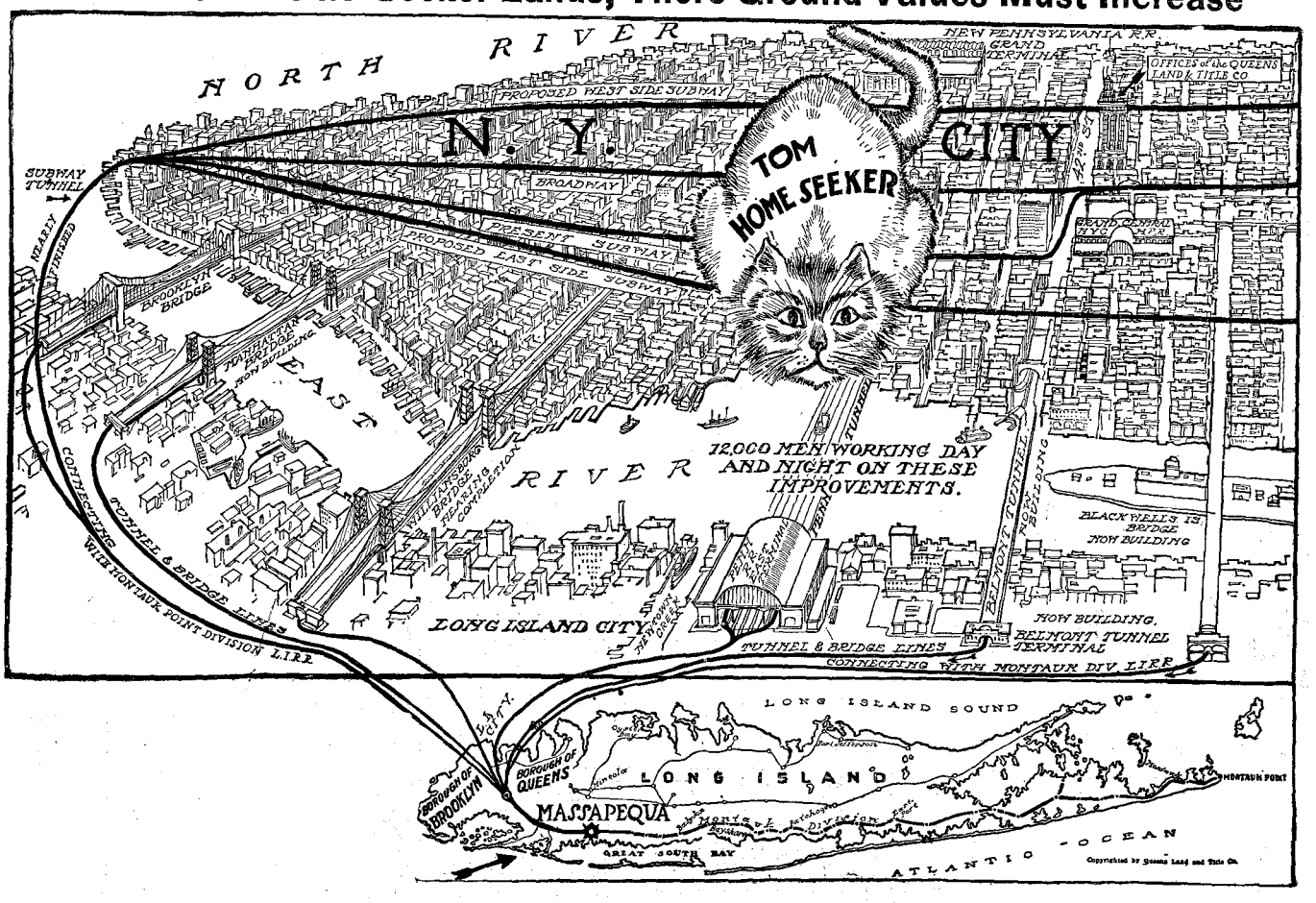

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIII., No. 14 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 6, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 859

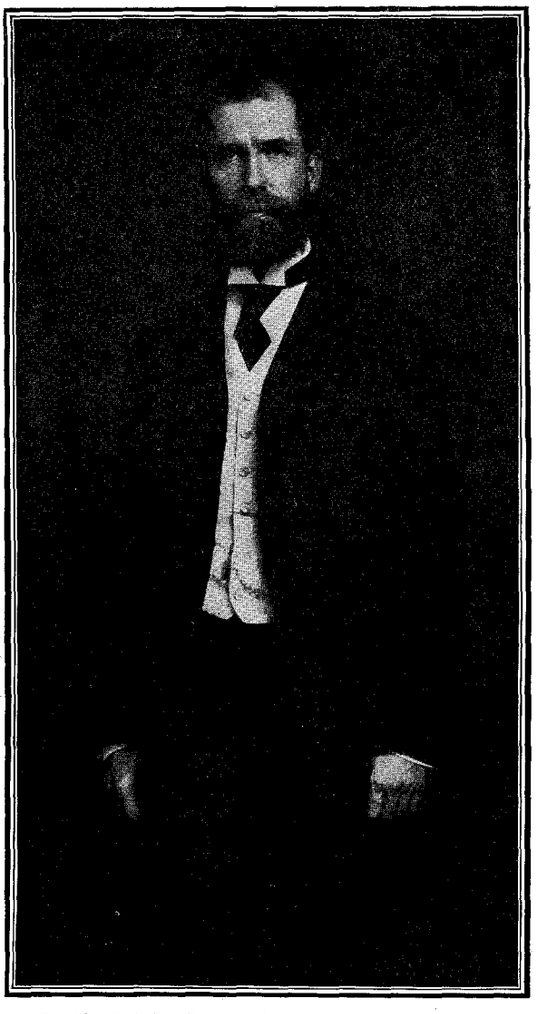
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HUGHES AND HEARST.

FEAR of the Hearst candidacy for Governor of New York State is seen in the very editorials in which the Republican papers denounce him most bitterly, and it is plain that they would not be greatly surprised to see him seated in the Governor's chair. "All the material advantages will be on the side of Hearst, and his managers will not scruple to use them," declares the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), and "there is a hard fight ahead for the Republican party." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), too, warns the Republican leaders not to make the fatal mistake of underestimating the trend toward Hearst, and adds:

"Mr. Hearst's candidacy represents a dangerous force in politics. It has behind it much mistaken but honest enthusiasm, as well as much insincere and calculating support. It marshals the forces of unrest, of class prejudice, of dissatisfaction, articulate or inarticulate, with economic conditions. The Republican party must meet the brunt of this attack by rallying behind itself the forces of order, of conservatism, of progress along safe and established lines. We do not doubt the result of such a trial of strength; for thousands of patriotic Democrats will join the Republicans on this year's issue. But it will not do to imitate the overconfidence or dilatoriness of Mr. McClellan and Mr. Jerome. The fight must begin now and be kept up until the alliance effected at Buffalo has been crushed and State Socialism as a political program has been abandoned."

At the same time, however, they are firing some very telling shots at the ridiculous features of the Hearst candidacy. The Hearst nomination was made possible by the support of Leader Murphy, of Tammany Hall, and the Republican press are recalling with glee the Hearst cartoons of Murphy in prison stripes, branded as the worst criminal boss since Tweed, and the Murphy cartoons picturing Hearst as the inspirer of Czolgosz. These appeared in the New York mayoralty campaign of last year.



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CHARLES E. HUGHES.

"If elected it will be my ambition to give the State a sane, efficient and honorable administration, free from taint of bossism or of servitude to any private interest."

And as if this ammunition for the Republican guns were not enough, the very platform on which Mr. Hearst is standing was framed by some mischievous hand that made it denounce as Socialism the very things Mr. Hearst advocates. "We denounce the Socialism which seeks to make government the sole agent of production as nothing less than a proposal to reestablish the institution of tyranny and industrial slavery which perished before the advance of Christian civilization," says the platform. And it adds: "Realizing every Socialistic proposal—however disguised under sonorous and misleading phrases—to be a step leading inevitably toward the reestablishment of despotism in government and servitude in labor, the Democratic party must always be vigilant in unmasking it and inflexible in opposing it." The convention correspondents say that the platform was written by Bourke Cockran, stigmatized last year by the Hearst papers as "Bought" Cockran. Mr. Cockran also made a speech in the convention in favor of Hearst in which he paid him the following rather doubtful compliment: "If I must choose between rottenness and riot, I must choose riot, for that can be cured, but rottenness, never." The Republican press are naturally making the most of all these things.

They are also trying to create the impression that there is a big defection from the ranks of the Democratic party. District Attorney Jerome (Dem.) has come out for Hughes and says he will stump the State for him, and about a dozen Democratic papers "up the State" have declared opposition to Hearst; but nearly all the prominent Democrats of the State have declared their intention to support him, Mr. Bryan is out in his favor, and the rank and file of the State press will give him their support.

District Attorney Jerome's declaration of allegiance to Hughes is considered an important accession of strength to the Republican ranks and an indication of the course that will be taken by many of his fellow Democrats. Mr. Jerome says:

"After watching carefully and being in a position to know what

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was done at the alleged Democratic Convention in Buffalo I do not believe that any man who is a real Democrat is bound by allegiance to the Democratic party to abide by the action of such a fake convention. I shall work in any and every way I can to save the Democratic party by securing the election of Charles Hughes."

The Buffalo *Express* ridicules Mr. Hearst's chances thus:

"There is no need for Republicans to take him very seriously. He is not going to be elected or to come anywhere near election. Bryan got all the votes of the men who don't think in 1896, and a good many votes from men who do think a little. Yet he was defeated by some 250,000. There is no reason to suppose that the proportion of the unthinking has increased since 1896, and Hearst is nowhere near Bryan's level, either as a campaigner or as a man."

Mr. Hearst's view of his own candidacy may be seen in the following editorial in the New York *Evening Journal:*

"It is not necessary to assure our readers, who represent all ranks of the working, earnest citizens of this country, that Mr. Hearst in office at Albany, as in the office of his newspaper, will work according to Democratic principles for the majority of the people, *and for them only.*

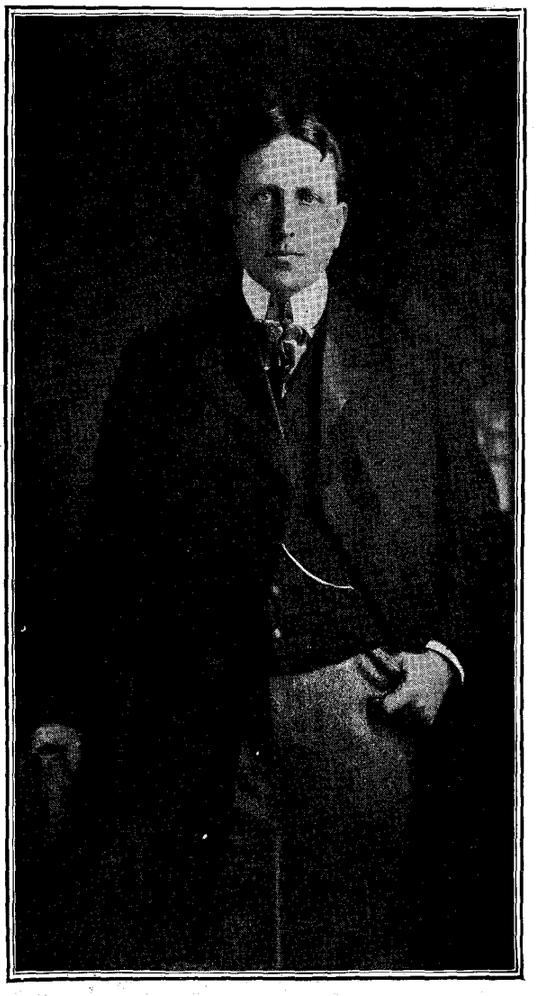
"The Democrats and the Independence League have nominated a man who has absolutely no interests that are not associated with the general public welfare, and our readers *know* that. . . . . .

"The voters of the city of New York who were shamefully imposed upon one year ago, *deprived of their voting right, will rejoice in the coming election. They will have a chance to find out definitely whether the trusts have the power and the daring to make popular government a farce.*

"Throughout the country, among the young men that have ambition, among the older men worried and made uneasy by corporation rule, there will be a feeling of hope now.

"A man whom the corporations fear and hate, whom not one of them can hope to influence, is chosen as the representative of the popular choice for a great executive office. The people are to witness and to take part in a clear, clean-cut election contest—government by the people on one side, with W. R. Hearst as the nominee; and government by the corporations on the other side, with Mr. Hughes, the distinguished corporation lawyer, as the nominee. The result is most important to the people.

"*Fortunately the people have the result in their own hands. They will decide it.*"



WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

Says the New York *Evening Journal*, Mr. Hearst's paper: "A man whom the corporations fear and hate, whom not one of them can hope to influence, is chosen as the representative of the popular choice for a great executive office."

The New York *Daily News*, the organ of Tammany Hall, says:

"The people of New York, both city and State, demanded the opportunity to vote for William Randolph Hearst as the candidate of Democracy for Governor of the Empire State.

"This demand has not been the growth of a moment nor the manufacture of manipulation. It has grown through the years of almost a decade to the stature of an irrepressible popular movement.

"The rumble of its coming has been heard for years in the workshops and among the people who live by wages everywhere. It has found voice from a thousand rostrums. It has proved its vigor and its value in that great crucible—the ballot-box. The masses of the people of New York are Democrats by heredity and by conviction. True to Democracy and the people, Tammany Hall hearkened to their voice and championed their demand."

WHY THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILROAD WILL NOT BE BUILT.

MR. J. ORTON KERBEY, who has threaded the jungles of South America, forded its rivers, and climbed its mountains, has so much faith in the future of that continent that he calls it, in his new book, "The Land of To-morrow." His thorough knowledge of the country, however, instead of winning him over to the dream of a Pan-American railway from New York to Buenos Ayres, convinces him that the splendid scheme is an impossibility. He says, in *The Railroad Gazette* (New York), as condensed in *Collier's Weekly:*

"South America is a wonderland, especially the part of it called The Land of To-morrow. There are a thousand times more marvels in it than Capt. Mayne Reid has told. But marvels don't make good ballast for railroad track, except on paper.

"Much of the Pan-American literature that is being palmed off on the trading public of the three Americas, when Brazil, for example, is the topic, reads very much like a Jules-Verne story to one who is on the spot; and a weird suspicion forces itself upon the reader that the 'pan' attachment is principally for 'scooping' purposes. The great 'Pan-American Railway' is a beautifully taking conception. The American eagle shivers in every pin-feather and his teeth chatter with delight at the mere suggestion.

"But however glorious this may be for the great American eagle, when the average American citizen proposes to send his own private 'ten-dollar eagles' a-railroading, especially a-panrailroading, he wants to know how it is going to pan out and where the 'pan' is going to dump after the 'scoop' is made, and where the eagle is going to light when he comes down.

"A continuous line of railway may some time in the far distant future be in operation from New York to Buenos Ayres; but it will never be used for carrying through freight between those points. As long as half an ounce of coal can be made to move a ton of cargo a mile on the open ocean, no born Yankee is going to send his freight by rail to the Amazon Valley or to Rio or to Buenos Ayres.

"The Pan-American railway will never be for Pan-American trade. An ocean steamer can beat a freight train by fifty per cent. as to speed, and by greater difference in cheapness of carrying. Consequently it is nonsense—excuse me; it is poetry—this Pan-American-railway dream. It might become quite interesting for the American tourists in a parlor car to be whirled through a series of different revolutions as they passed through various countries. The trains might make as much time as tramp steamers, provided we did not introduce railway strikes and riots with our reciprocity and railway management.

"The Land of To-morrow has fifty thousand miles of available river navigation, and by the construction of six or seven hundred

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miles of railroad to get around the rapids of the Madeira, Tapajos, and Tocantins rivers, several thousand miles more would be added to Amazonian navigation, and unite the Plate and Amazon valleys.

"With fifty thousand miles of waterway, every man can have a steamboat at his front door, as often as he needs it, the year around.

"Except on extensive plains, the rule of railroad-building is to follow the watercourses, where nature has already done all the necessary grading. When a range of mountains or of hills is to be crossed, the road follows a valley up to the summit, and descends the other slope by another valley. To follow the course of the range of the Andes, tunneling the spurs and bridging the mountain valleys is to multiply by one thousand the cost of building. The Pan-American railway dreamer proposes to shove a railway more than five thousand miles lengthwise through mountains from Panama to Patagonia, cutting at right angles every valley and hill for thousands of miles, through a nearly uninhabited region the greater part of the distance. It is perfectly safe to predict that no railroad will be built along that route very soon."

A NEW ERA FOR THE RAILROADS.

FROM more than one source come rumors of a radical change in the railroad situation in this country—"a change so vast, and so tremendous in its results," predicts *The Wall Street Journal* (New York), "as to amount to a revolution." The railroad interests of the United States, also asserts *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore), are face to face with the fact that we have outgrown our railroads, and that the whole system is so overwhelmed with business that there is a great shortage of cars and an utter inability to handle freight promptly. Moreover, while no less an authority than Mr. E. H. Harriman states that we have entered upon an era of competitive railway building, *The Wall Street Journal* asserts that there will never again be an era of ruinous cutting of rates; and it goes on to explain why the two declarations are not irreconcilable. Thus, to quote:

"It was destructive competition—the kind that wastes and devastates and bankrupts—which forced the railroads into communities of interests, combinations, and common ownerships of competing systems, and threatened to build up a railroad monopoly so overwhelming that the people rose up against it, as threatening to their liberties.

"The national Government has now put its power between this threatening monopoly and the people. It has enacted laws at once to prevent the common ownership of competing roads, and at the same time to prevent secret cutting of rates to favored shippers.

"The consequences of this are vaster than apparently any have dreamed. As the situation now unfolds, the imagination is inflamed by the stupendous changes made possible by this government policy.

"Monopoly is checked and competition promoted, and at the same time the character of the competition has been transformed.

"The competition which forced the common control of competing railroads was destructive competition.

"The new competition created by the Government regulation is constructive competition.

"Therefore, instead of rate wars with their fearful wastes, there is new railroad construction on an extraordinary scale, the opening up of new territory, the development of new enterprises, and as an incident of this great change, a realinement of the railroad systems under new and masterful leadership. . . . . .

"Competition without the restraining power of Government regulation meant, therefore, either anarchy or despotism, generally the first followed by the second. Competition regulated by law should mean peace, activity, and profit. If this proves true, Mr. Bryan's program of government ownership will make little headway. Competition does not necessarily imply cutting rates. There is a wide field for competition without that. There is a competition of service to the public, of the development of resources and territory, of inviting new industries and new settlers to locate along the line of the road, of reducing the costs of operation and the like. That is a kind of competition of which there can not be too much, for it means national prosperity."

The Manufacturers' Record, to which we have already referred, gives us, by means of statistics, an interesting glimpse of the present situation in the railroad world as compared with that of 1895. These figures show an increase between 1895 and 1904 of 31,000 miles, or 17 per cent., while of cars there was an increase of 505,000, or nearly 40 per cent., and of locomotives 12,000, or about 33 per cent. To quote further:

"The total ton-mileage of freight traffic increased by 85,000,000,000

WEIGHTED DOWN.

—Sullivant in the New York *American*.

LOOK OUT, MURPHY!

It's a short lockstep from Delmonico's to Sing Sing. *Every honest voter in New York wants to see you in this costume.*

—Tad in the New York *Evening Journal*, Nov. 10, 1905.

RECONCILED!

Mr. E. W. Kemble, cartoonist for *Collier's Weekly*, is responsible for this touching portrayal of a political reconciliation between two erstwhile implacable enemies.

"THE DEADLY PARALLEL."

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tons, or just a little less than 100 per cent., and the passenger-mileage by 9,500,000,000, or 75 per cent. These figures give some indication of the very great improvement in the traffic per car and per locomotive. With a gain of only 33 per cent. in the number of locomotives the freight traffic has increased nearly 100 per cent., while the mileage of railroads increased during the period 17 per cent. Since 1904 this growth in traffic has gone on still more rapidly, and we are now at a point where the present railroads with their present equipment have reached the utmost limit of their facilities, and a further increase in traffic would be practically impossible unless there should be a steady expansion in the facilities for handling. It is true that the railroads are ordering new rolling stock and improving their roadbed, and many of them are double-tracking, and some of them in places putting down three and four tracks, but it is well worth while considering if we had not reached the point where there must either be a breakdown in the handling of traffic, a serious curtailment of business, or a broad expansion of railroad-building and better equipment of existing roads than we have had in the past.

"The growth which we have seen during the last ten years, stupendous as it has been, must of necessity be far exceeded by that of the next ten years."

The latest report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which gives statistics for the year ending June 30, 1905, shows an increase over the preceding year of 9,723 miles in the aggregate length of all tracks, of which 3,449 miles represented the extension of yard track and sidings.

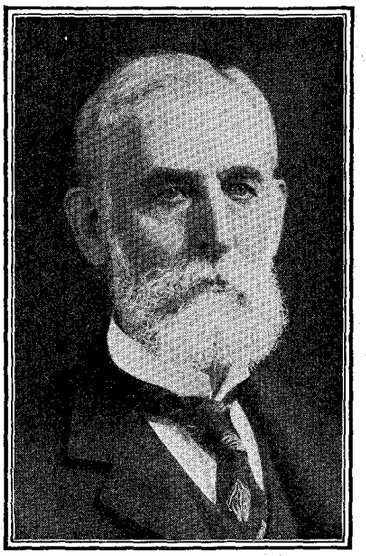
THE DEFEAT OF REFORM IN NEW JERSEY.

A YEAR ago State Senator Colby, of New Jersey, at the head of the "reform" element in the Republican party, gave the State Republican machine and the corporation interests which it represented a severe defeat that attracted attention all over the country. Senator Colby stood for equitable taxation of the corporations and the release of the State from corporation rule. In the recent primaries in New Jersey, however, he has been even more severely defeated himself by the very factions he was thought to have silenced a year ago. Of the local papers, the Newark *News* (Ind.), supporting the defeated Colby "reformers," declares that "the lavish use of money" by the machine was the real reason for its success. It admits, however, that George L. Record, the candidate of the Colby Republicans, and the man who was expected to carry the fight against the corporations into the Senate, was not a man of sufficient strength to run against Senator Dryden, whose nomination, by the primaries, as his own successor signalizes the Colby defeat.

STATE SENATOR COLBY, OF NEW JERSEY,
The head of "reform" politics in the New Jersey Republican ranks.

The third cause which *The News* enumerates as contributing to the defeat of the Colby reformers is their advocacy of the so-called "Bishops' bill," the new excise law of the State, which has been making some "dry" Sundays and many discontented liquor-dealers. "Beyond all doubt," says *The News*, "the liquor-dealers everywhere worked with revengeful energy to defeat the Colby reformers . . . and every delegate who had any sympathy with the reform movement."

The Newark *Advertiser* (Ind.) considers the stumping tour of Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, one of the mistakes of the reform campaign. "New Jersey is a conservative State," it observes, and Senator La Follette's speeches "gave a shock to the conservative instincts of the State" so that "it would have been better for the 'new idea' if Senator La Follette had remained at home." At the same time *The Advertiser* rejoices in the defeat of the Colbyites and is pleased because "the Republican voters came forward in vindication of the party record in legislation and in rebuke of those who have assailed it." The Trenton *Times* (Ind.) impugns the sincerity of the "reformers," asserting that "the purpose of the Colby movement is to advance the political fortunes of its leaders." Governor Stokes, of New Jersey, is evidently of the same mind. He said, as quoted in the New York *Evening Sun:* "When the 'new idea' apparently became the 'old idea' of a struggle for office the people were as quick to condemn as they were a year ago to approve." And the Paterson *Call* (Rep.) takes lightly the charges of the reformers that the machine was lavish in its use of money. It points to the $250 fees of Senator La Follette and other large expenditures of the reform element, and remarks that it does "not know who furnished the Colbyite money," but it knows it was there "apparently *ad lib.*"



UNITED STATES SENATOR DRYDEN, OF NEW JERSEY.
The machine candidate, nominated to succeed himself in the Senate.

SOUTHERN PRESS ON THE ATLANTA "POGROM."

ATLANTA has written a new chapter in "The Shame of the Cities," exclaims a Northern paper, and the Southern press seems to be in practical agreement with this view. The editor of *The Commercial Appeal*, of Memphis, Tenn., asserts that the recent rioting and massacre in Georgia's capital have "put the South to shame"; and to make his condemnation more emphatic he points out that in this instance Southern citizens seemed to "emulate Northern communities in wanton and indiscriminate killing of innocent negroes." Thus, the newspaper accounts, he finds, "read more like a Springfield, Ohio, race riot or a New York negro-shooting uprising than the retributive justice which the South is in the habit of dealing to the wretches who attack women." Atlanta, he continues, with "its bullets for every black face and its stones and sticks for all black bodies," has "reproduced Chicago scenes in the South, overthrown whatever of justice there may have been in lynch law, and applied a cleaver to that bond of confidence which the innocent negro of the South felt in the justice of the white man of this section."

For the benefit of Northern readers Mr. John Temple Graves, one of the most prominent characters in Georgia, publishes in several papers simultaneously an account of the conditions and events which culminated in the atrocities of September 22. We here quote from his own paper, the Atlanta *Georgian:*

"The Atlanta race riot is due to the cumulative provocation of

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a series of assaults by negroes upon white women, which, in number, in atrocity, and in unspeakable audacity, are without a parallel in the history of crime among Southern negroes.

"There have been eleven assaults or attempted assaults within the past seven weeks. Of these fiends only four have been apprehended and seven have escaped scot free, and are now at large in the community. . . . . .

"It is utterly impossible to reach an explanation of this tidal wave of crime. Whether it be due to the lust begotten by the sultry and torrid weather, whether it be due to the remarkable increase of the cocain habit among the negroes, whether it has been stirred by the revolutionary harangues of a local newspaper; whether it has come from the frequenting of low liquor-dives on Decatur Street in which are exposed the pictures of nude white women, or, as is more likely, from all these causes combined, it is certain that Atlanta nor any other Southern city has ever passed through such a horrid carnival of the unspeakable crime as during the closing weeks of the present summer. . . . . .

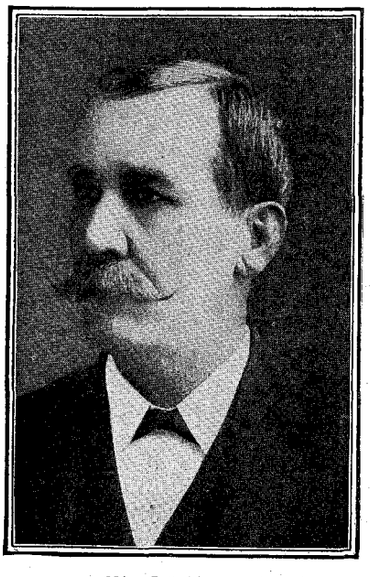
"Every thoughtful citizen has realized that Atlanta has been sleeping upon a volcano for weeks.

"Under these conditions Saturday afternoon was drawing to a close. There had been an attempt at rape for each of the three preceding days right in the heart of the city. The regular afternoon editions of the city papers came out on time without an addition to the gruesome record, and people breathed easier.

"Half an hour later an afternoon extra appeared announcing that there had been four rapes attempted in swift succession within the hour, two of which had been successful. Another paper issued an extra, and in one short hour the populace of Atlanta was in a frenzy of excitement. By seven o'clock the first crude and impromptu organization was formed. And from seven o'clock until an hour after midnight Atlanta passed through the throes of a riot which has had no approximation in Southern history.

"The lid of the volcano was off at last.

"Monstrous things were done in the name of retaliation. Old and young negroes, negroes good and bad, innocent and guilty, were cut and slashed and killed. To every plea for mercy was shouted back the fierce response, 'You had no mercy on our women, and we will have none on you.'"



MAYOR WOODWARD,
Of Atlanta. He reduced the hysteria of the mob with streams from the city fire-engines.

For five hours, according to the Atlanta *Constitution*, a frenzied mob, 10,000 strong, ruled the city. During this time negroes were shot down at sight and cut or beaten to death. When at last the combined efforts of civil and military authorities had restored something of order, at least a score of innocent negroes had been murdered and more than a hundred wounded. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* describes this saturnalia of blood as "a sudden atavism, when civilization stepped aside and all sane beings gazed on aghast at what they saw"; and it points out that the mob achieved nothing but "its own morbid joy and a revelry of murder and anarchy." The Macon *Telegraph* is reminded by the events in Atlanta that the race problem now confronts the whole South "in a manner that admonishes her that she can no longer neglect to deal with it intelligently, and not for gain or politics."

Judge Broyles, recorder of the Atlanta City Court, interviewed by a Northern newspaper correspondent, expresses his individual belief that "the whole trouble started in rough horse-play." To quote further: "It was the rough element, out to indulge themselves to the utmost; and I do not believe that the idea of avenging assaults was the real object of their attacks on defenseless negroes."

The Atlanta *Constitution* admits that the mob spirit "was at one time becoming careless of race and color in its hunger for further horrible nourishment." We read:

"This was shown in the act of a white mob in *firing into a group of white militiamen and white citizens*. It was shown in the frenzied blows dealt whites who, inadvertently, stood in the way of members of the mob. It was shown in the rough handling of street-car conductors and motormen who attempted to rush their cars out of the danger zone. Such indications can not but strike apprehension into the mind of the conservative thinker."

GOVERNOR TERRELL,
Of Georgia. When the police proved unable to cope with the situation he called upon the State militia to clear the streets.

On many sides it is asserted that the outbreak in Atlanta is largely traceable to the influence of sensational journalism in that city. According to despatches, the Fulton County Grand Jury made the following presentment:

"Believing that the sensational manner in which the afternoon newspapers of Atlanta have presented to the people the news of the various criminal acts recently committed in this county has largely influenced the creation of the spirit animating the mob of last Saturday night, and that the editorial utterances of the Atlanta *News* for some time past have been calculated to create a disregard for the proper administration of the law and to promote the organization of citizens to act outside of the law in the punishment of crime;

"And believing further that the distribution by the Atlanta *News* of sensational extras on Saturday night among excited men

"I WONDER WHAT'S DOING OVER IN RUSSIA?"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

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and boys greatly inflamed the crowd and promoted the formation of the mobs; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the sensationalism of the afternoon papers in the presentation of the criminal news to the public prior to the riots of Saturday night, especially in the case of the Atlanta *News*, deserves our severest condemnation, and we trust that in the interest of law and order in Fulton County there may be a cessation of such journalistic methods."

"The most appalling and pathetic thing for both whites and blacks in connection with the Atlanta affair," says the Washington *Evening Star*, is that probably not a single guilty person fell a victim to the mob's fury." The same paper urges that Southern cities are not adequately policed. We read:

"In every city are whisky-shops and brothels of the lowest description; and there congregate the fiends in human form, black and white, who make all the trouble. And yet the policemen are comparatively few and are poorly paid. If necessary, there should be a policeman on every corner, and another in the middle of the block, in exposed localities."

The Baltimore *News* points out that "not only the mob violence, but also the negro outrages which provoked it, followed upon a political victory of the extreme anti-negro faction." Mr. Graves, whom we have already quoted, believes that such riots are likely to occur again, and he can suggest no remedy except the separation of the races. He admits, however, that for some time prior to the outbreak negro editors, preachers, and teachers in Atlanta had been cooperating loyally with the better people among the whites in their efforts to influence and restrain the vicious black element in the city.

The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* stand almost alone in their efforts to defend the rioters. The former paper asserts that "the negroes are bringing this vengence upon their own heads." *The Times-Democrat* elaborates the same statement. We there read:

"The actual criminals were not at hand, and the mob struck at what it could find. Unjust as this appears, it is the injustice which pervades human nature, and has as its basis self-preservation. Terrorizing a race was the only protection that presented itself to the men whose homes had been outraged and the persons of those whom it was their duty to protect had been attacked. Nor is it safe to say that the negroes mobbed were entirely innocent of the offense for which punishment was meted out. It has been the experience of the South that such scoundrels as these brutal negroes, if they are not absolutely protected and concealed by members of their own race, at least have no fear of discovery through them, whatever knowledge they may possess of the crime. If the indifferent negro is to suffer vicariously for the crimes of the more debased of his race the fault is largely his and is due to his failure to do anything to prevent the crime which produces these outbreaks. The race as a race is making the conditions from which it has and will continue to suffer, and the victims of mob violence will not receive any sympathy from those whose sympathy would be valuable to them."

Whatever the remedy, says the Columbia *State*, "it is not in lawlessness by whites; it is not in the slaughter of innocent negroes; it is not in making the race ignorant." "A Southerner" who writes to the Columbia (S. C.) *State* asserts that "much of this trouble is caused by the vile, low, contemptible cohabitation of self-styled Southern gentlemen with negro women." It is a Southern man who makes this statement; a Southern newspaper that prints it.

OUR PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN CUBA.

WITH the landing of a detachment of American marines on September 28 to guard the Treasury in Havana, armed intervention in Cuba became a fact. The next step was the proclamation of a provisional government with Secretary Taft as provisional governor, for the restoration of order and public confidence. The crisis was precipitated by a course of action on the part of President Palma which seems to have shattered his erstwhile popularity with the American press. Not only did he resign his office at a crucial moment in his country's troubles, but his partizans in Congress prevented the assembling of a quorum to accept his resignation and to choose his successor. This procedure left the island without a government, and forced the hand of Secretary Taft. In his proclamation to Congress President Palma referred to "a so-called American commission of peace" "working in this capital." Vice-President Capote, of the Moderate party, soon afterward made a fiery speech against the Americans, asserting that they had come to Cuba to help the rebels humiliate the real Cuban patriots and to "depose with great hypocrisy the constituted

A FEW SHOTS AT THE KING'S ENGLISH.

"What Mr. Roosevelt means is to scrap the English language. He is a patriot, not a pottering philologist."—London *Saturday Review*.
—Kemble in *Collier's Weekly*.

THE LAST DITCH.

"So they demand reform? I shall give them spelling reform."
—Reynolds in the Tacoma *Ledger*.

REFORM IS IN THE AIR.

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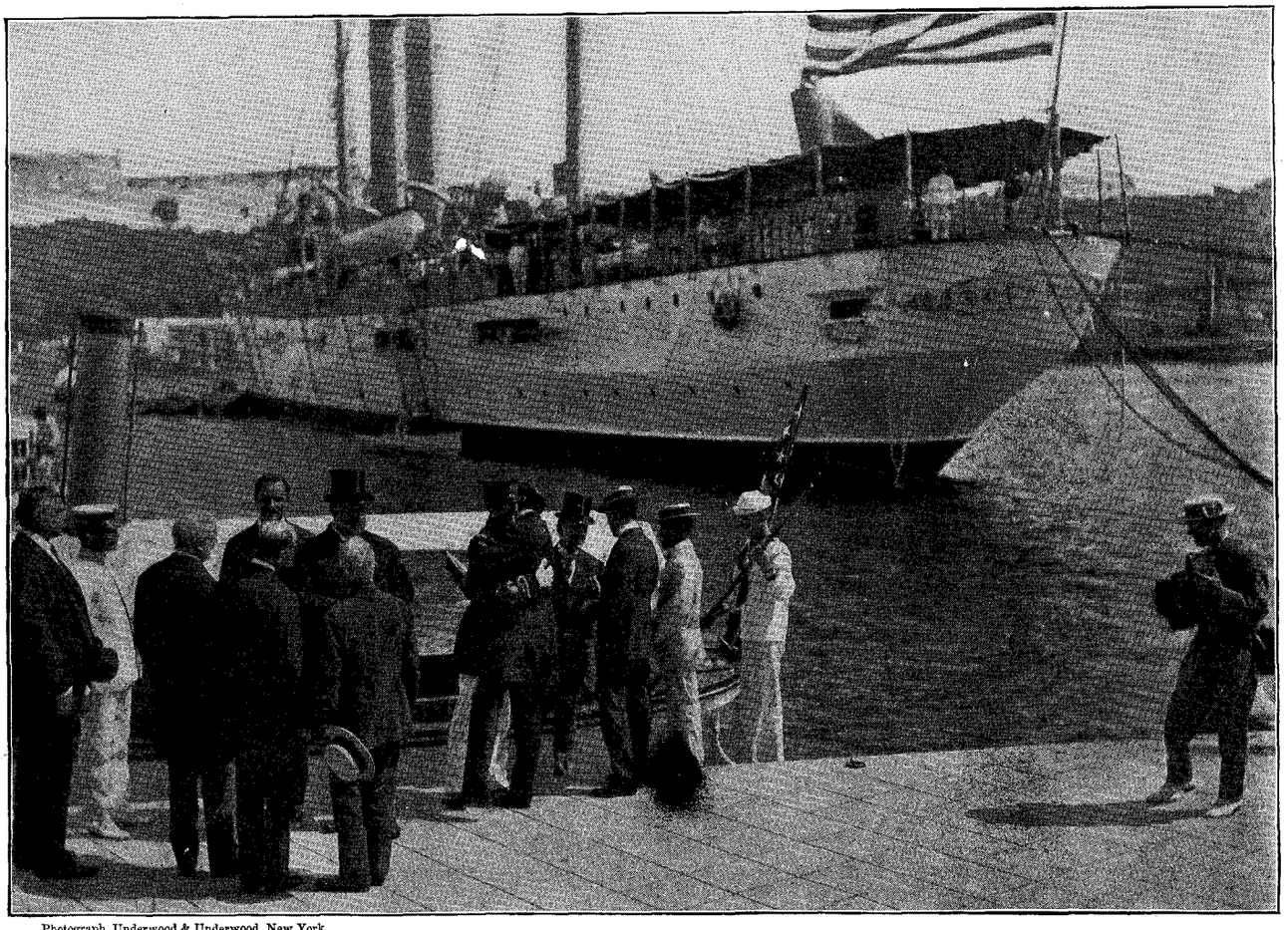

Photograph, Underwood & Underwood, New York.

OUR PEACE COMMISSION LANDING AT HAVANA.

The two men just stepping ashore and received by the hatless group of three are Secretary Taft and Mr. Bacon. The man on the left in the group of three is the Mayor of Havana. The other disembarking passenger wearing a silk hat is Mr. Morgan, our Minister to Cuba. Embracing are General Manacol and an American military attaché.

Government." This bitterness is due to a suggestion on the part of Secretary Taft that the situation might be clarified by submitting the claims of the warring factions to the arbitrament of a popular election. In a despatch from Havana to the New York *Sun* we read:

"The Moderate clique, which Vice-President Capote and Senator Dolz control and which is said to have taken so prominent a part in the alleged outrages committed in the campaign and elections of last year, now fear the revenge of the Liberals, if the latter come into power as the result of the proposed new elections suggested by Secretary Taft. They will feel safe only under the American flag."

The Philadelphia *Press* finds on both sides "the inherent weakness of Spanish-American public men, unwilling to accept the give-and-take concession and compromise on which self-government and free institutions rest." When before in all modern history, asks the New York *Commercial*, has a great and powerful government, without lust of domain, so pleaded with a smaller and weaker government to conserve its independence? Says the New York *Press:*

"The transparent attitude of the Palma party in Cuba makes the gorge of political decency rise. It has been 'caught with the goods on' by Secretary Taft and the rest of the commission sent to the island by President Roosevelt. It can not get away with the plunder, but rather than have the property go to the rightful owners it would turn it over to some one else having no more right to it than Palma. That one having no more right than Palma is the United States. The despotic President is trying to force a situation where if he can not hold the Government the people of Cuba who have risen against him can not. He desires to resign, not to restore in Cuba constitutional self-government, with peace and order, but to prevent the Liberal party from taking part in the Government, tho it has the support of the people. He would throw away the independence of Cuba rather than have the Liberals give to the people what they won against the Spaniards. . . . But the people of the United States will be as reluctant to destroy Cuban independence as Palma has been eager with his dog-in-the-manger posture. . . . . .

"Unquestionably we shall see the Cubans making another experiment at self-government with the sanction and assistance of the United States, which desires to fulfil all its Spanish-war pledges in both the letter and the spirit."

The Evening Mail, on the other hand, thinks that we are sitting by the deathbed of the Cuban Republic, and that it is a death by suicide. *The Evening Post* warns us that the Cubans are fiery folk, and adds: "Tell it not in Madrid. Yet the opinion of army officers seems to be that it will be necessary soon to take the field against Cuban guerrillas."

Governor Taft's proclamation, which was well received, reads in part as follows:

"The provisional government hereby established will be maintained only long enough to restore order, peace, and public confidence, by direction of and in the name of the President of the United States, and then to hold such elections as may be necessary to determine on those persons upon whom the permanent government of the Republic should be devolved.

"In so far as is consistent with the nature of a provisional government, established under the authority of the United States this will be a Cuban government, conforming with the Constitution of Cuba. The Cuban flag will be hoisted as usual over the Government buildings of the island; all the executive departments and provincial and municipal governments, including that of the city of Havana, will continue to be administered as under the Cuban

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Republic; the courts will continue to administer justice, and all the laws not in their nature inapplicable by reason of the temporary and emergent character of the Government will be in force."

The Wall Street Journal reminds the Cubans that revolutions are expensive, while the New York *Times* wonders whether the islanders realize that they must foot the bills. Says the latter paper:

"While the fighting was going on the despatches every day brought news of sugar-plantations destroyed, of tobacco factories burned, of railroad bridges blown up and rolling-stock demolished. The greater part of the property destroyed belonged to foreigners. Compensation will have to be made to them, and it will be made out of the Cuban Treasury. If we are compelled to administer the affairs of the Cuban Republic, foreign investors in Cuban industries will look to us for a prompt adjustment of their losses. Damages can be more correctly assessed while the incidents are fresh and the witnesses at hand, and it may be expected that just claims will be allowed without much delay. They will be paid out of the Cuban Treasury or by the levying of taxes. Probably the Cubans did not think of all these things when they began flying at each other's throats.

"The cost of American administration in Cuba will of course be paid out of Cuban revenues."

Cuba is to remain Cuba in spite of itself, comments the New York *Tribune* on Secretary Taft's proclamation. And it suspects that the Cubans are being treated better than they or their leaders have deserved. *The Morning Telegraph*, reading the signs differently, remarks that "the Republic of Cuba may not be dead exactly, but it is in a state of suspended animation and is likely to remain so for many years." Other papers think that Secretary Taft's decisive action has cleared the air and that now the future of Cuba is for the Cubans to decide. Much stress is laid, however, on the importance of a thorough disarmament on the part of the insurgents, and we are reminded that after the war with Spain ancient and obsolete weapons were surrendered in exchange for the Government's premium of $75 each, while mausers and other effective weapons were concealed for a future emergency. Says the New York *World*, after emphasizing the absolute necessity of good faith since Secretary Taft has plighted his word as to the honesty of our intentions in reentering the island:

"Before the United States withdraws again it will need to enforce not merely an armistice but lasting peace in Cuba. What its prospects of success will be can not even be guessed until after the new elections."

SOME CUBAN SNAP-SHOTS.

WHERE is General Shafter and his hammock?—*The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

THE Cuban insurrectionists don't relish telling their troubles to the marines.—*The Baltimore Sun.*

"IS Cuba Americanized?" asks an exchange. Yes—South-Americanized.—*The Rochester Post-Express.*

MEANTIME Spain retires behind a morning newspaper and makes a noise like a giggle.—*The Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

WE can not very well hold that election frauds prove the inability of the Cubans to govern themselves.—*The Dallas News.*

CUBA will never succeed in governing itself as long as its other name for minority is revolution.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IF Cuban independence is to meet its Waterloo, Secretary Bonaparte ought to be on the spot when it happens.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IF Cuba is taken into Uncle Sam's family there will probably be times when she will have to eat her meals standing.—*The Toledo Blade.*

IT is lucky that the Cubans want the United States to arbitrate their quarrel, as the United States was going to do it anyway.—*The Chicago News.*

SOME day the Cubans may learn that the proper thing to do when they are defeated for office is to start a reform movement.—*The Toledo Blade.*

EVERYTHING goes to indicate that Mr. Palma would be a very good President if the people would allow him to preside.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

HE hasn't said anything about it, but it is believed that down in his heart President Palma is unalterably opposed to a third term.—*The Newark News.*

IF the Cuban belligerents refuse the olive branch, perhaps something else can be offered them that will do the business all right.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

THIS time the rebellion in Cuba will have to be put down without the aid of the Rough Riders, as they are all busy holding down government jobs.—*The Washington Post.*

THE generally inebriated condition of affairs in Cuba would indicate that England had been superseded in its title to the phrase "tight little island."—*The Kansas City Star.*

PERHAPS the anti-imperialists can now get some kind of an idea of the fun we could start in the Philippines by turning the government over to the natives.—*The Washington Post.*

IN volunteering to resign the Presidency, Palma reminds one of the man who refused to ride on the freight train after the brakeman had thrown him off.—*The Los Angeles Express.*

THE Cuban insurgents' custom of opening fire indiscriminately upon all automobiles is apt to prejudice a good many pedestrians over here in their favor.—*The New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

PRESIDENT PALMA refusing to allow an election to decide the troubles in Cuba reminds us of the fellows up here who fight investigations for fear that they might be vindicated.—*The Peoria Journal.*

HE'S BEEN STUNG ONCE BEFORE.
—Jamieson in the Pittsburg *Dispatch.*

UNCLE SAM—"And to think I just bought it for him brand new seven years ago." —Brinkerhoff in the Toledo *Blade.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

THE OPTIMISM OF WILLIAM II.

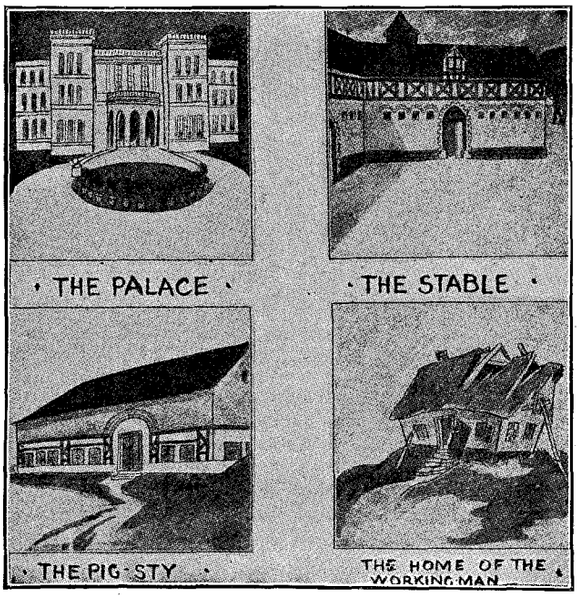
A HORNET'S nest is stirred up in the German press by the Kaiser's recent speeches at Breslau. The "flamboyant type" of his rhetoric (to use the language of the London *Spectator*) is illustrated by his eulogy of Frederick the Great and his condemnation of pessimists. As reported in German papers he said, speaking of God and Frederick, "As the great King was never forsaken by his old Ally, even so our fatherland and this beautiful province will always remain dear to Him." Of pessimism he is reported to have declared in tones of vehemence: "The world belongs to the living, who alone are in the right. I can not tolerate pessimists, and would bid the man whose head is filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings and who is not fit for his work to get out! He can, if he likes, find out a better country."

The "groundless optimism" of the Emperor is thus rebuked by the Berlin *Post*, a calm and Conservative organ:

"For the past fourteen years the most emphatic public utterances of the Kaiser have awakened a responsive echo in the hearts of the people. We are sorry to find at this moment that among the best and most upright patriots of Germany the opinion prevails, as they look anxiously toward the future, that events of the last year have furnished quite sufficient reason for pessimistic speculation. Pessimism is bad when it exaggerates the present danger to which we are exposed. But the optimism which lightly overlooks disagreeable truths is equally perilous. It sees things in a rosy light, while they are absolutely perilous, and treats with frivolous disregard the dangers that threaten us at home or abroad."

A covert rebuke to William II. is also conveyed in the words of the Agrarian organ, the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* (Berlin), which run as follows:

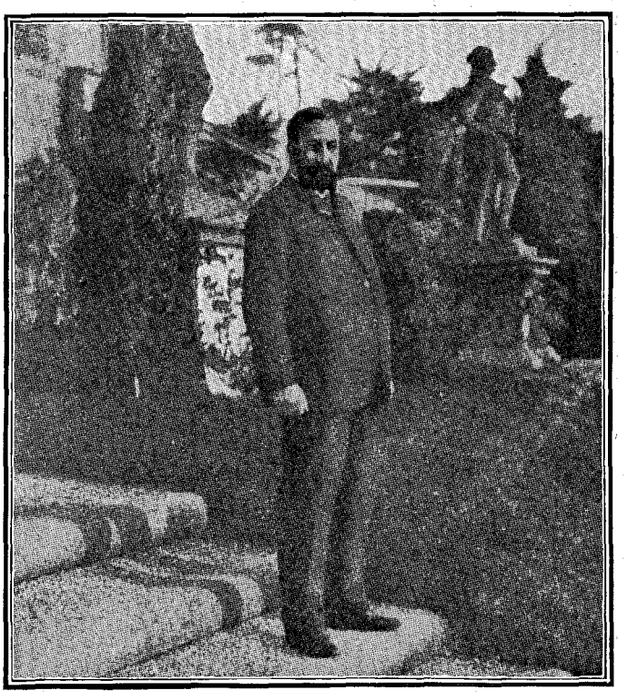
"Save us from alarmist pessimism, which paralyzes courage and action, and destroys the peace of the country. But, above everything, save us from being oblivious to the real and serious perils of our own time, from denying their existence or painting



HOMES OF VARIOUS KINDS—A SOCIAL STUDY.
And the Kaiser wonders why men are pessimists!
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

them in roseate hues. As the Governor of the Province of Silesia said, that would be an untruthful and an unworthy course to take."

The overpopulation of Germany, says the organ of the National Liberal party, the *National Zeitung* (Berlin), is now a peril to the country, and by his excessively optimistic utterances the Kaiser shows himself utterly astray "as to what the general people think and say and desire." The *Germania* (Berlin), organ of the Center, declares that failure has marked the course of German politics for the last four years, and if the Kaiser knows more than those who judge only from published facts, he ought at least to treat pessimists with forbearance. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin



BERNHARD DERNBURG,
The banker of American training who has been appointed by Prince von Buelow director of the long-mismanaged German Colonial Office.

thinks the imperial orator may be referring to Buelow, and remarks:

"We do not know at whom the words of the German Kaiser were aimed, we only know that pessimism is very much more judicious than overweening confidence. Pessimism is exemplified by the attitude of Scharnhorst, Clausewitz, and Gneisenau on the eve of the battle of Jena. Baron von Stein was an arrant pessimist. From this utterance of the Kaiser neither the skeptic nor the pessimist can plainly see what the speaker is driving at, and it would be highly satisfactory if some official explanation were published. Possibly this duty would devolve upon the responsible statesman von Buelow."

The same attitude is taken by the *Kölnische Zeitung*. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* thinks the Kaiser's reference to the man unfit for his work and of pessimistic mood might lead us to believe that "his own head was filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings"; and *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London), referring to the allusion to God contained in the Breslau speeches, observes:

"It is deeply unfortunate that the Kaiser, a man and a monarch whose abilities are beyond question, should be unable to open his mouth without allowing something ludicrous to escape. The same criticism applies, of course, to telegrams. But they are another story, needing a volume to themselves. As a matter of fact we do not for a moment suppose that his Majesty wished to be either irreverent or ridiculous at a provincial banquet at Breslau. . . . Many persons, in Germany as elsewhere, may resent this undue familiarity with Omnipotence; others will be moved rather to smiles than to indignation. Yet in the speaker's own mind, no doubt, there was nothing incongruous in the statement. The Kaiser was only expressing that passionate insistence on the aid of heaven which has animated all, from Epaminondas to Cromwell or to Kuropatkin, who believed in the justice of their cause. If Breslau had been a battle-field the extravagance might have passed. At a banquet it was another blunder."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SHALL PARIS EAT STALE BREAD?

THE Sabbatarian law recently passed by the Lower and Upper Houses of the French Parliament has caused a great commotion in Paris and elsewhere, as reflected in the comments of the press. The Municipal Council has interpreted the law to the effect that the banks, bazars, furniture-stores, women's and men's clothing and furnishing shops, etc., are to be closed. Journeymen bakers and their employees are not to work on Sunday. This feature of the law has perhaps caused the greatest excitement in a city whose bread has been famous for a thousand years and where hot or at least fresh bread is always in demand Monday morning. The bakers of Paris have risen up in verbal, if not, as elsewhere in the country, in actual revolt, against the law, a law which is occupying the attention of the French press, not as a religious, but as a social question. It is intended to give leisure to the toilers of the country, we are told; and while shopping in general is forbidden, restaurants and bars with some other establishments which minister to bodily refreshment are allowed to be open. The law has given cause for endless discussion, and the question of stale bread has convulsed the bakers and housekeepers of Paris and other great cities, says the *Figaro* of the metropolis. Here are its words:

"This is the question of the hour: Will the bakers make us eat stale bread? The question has not yet been decided, and the bakers themselves are loth to express their opinion. Their journeymen demand the establishment of shifts, and, since this seems impossible to arrange, they clamor a day off *en masse*. This point has caused conflict. At Rouen the journeymen bakers have gone on strike, their employers have given way, and the experiment of working by shifts has been made."

In Paris, however, it is impossible to employ this expedient, and the paper quoted above reports the statement of a director in a large establishment who declares that the day off by means of working his people by shifts is quite impossible in Paris. In winter Paris is full of unemployed people who can be taken in to make up by their services for the loss of the one day in seven. In summer these people move off to country places and seaside resorts and consequently can not be relied upon for help. As this authority says: "If during two, three, or four months it were possible for us to procure capable extra help so as to obey the law as it is, it would be absolutely impossible to do so when these extras are employed in the environs of Paris, in watering-places, and at the seaside."

Paris, therefore, is in danger of being forced to eat stale bread, altho some writers in the newspapers think that this will be the least of the injuries inflicted on the people by this new law, which is viewed by the London *Outlook* as "an attempt to assimilate the French and English ideas of Sunday," which it humorously includes "among the immediate results of the *entente cordiale*."

Marcel Prévost, one of the most brilliant and popular of modern novelists and dramatists in France, argues in support of Napoleon's dictum, "It is contrary to divine right to forbid man working on Sunday. . . . Since the people eat every day, they ought to be allowed to work every day." Mr. Prévost, writing in the *Figaro*, says that this new law interferes with the profits of the employer and the salary of the employed. It asserts and emphasizes the ancient heresy that labor is suffering. "To all excepting certain shirkers, labor is not only an economic necessity, but a delight." Idleness, on the other hand, is not happiness. "Look at a clerk in government employ," he says. On Sunday he does harder work to obtain his little pleasure than he ever does during the rest of the week. A real vacation is nothing more than liberty, freedom from compulsion. Compulsory rest is not liberty any more than the leisure of a convict is liberty. The liberty which is accorded by this law to the ordinary toiler is liberty "to wander gloomily through the dead streets of the city, eating stale bread, with cold or rancid meats as a relish."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TWO GERMAN POPES.

WITH the election of Father Francis Xavier Wernz to be General of the Jesuits, the French, to judge from their newspaper comment, are convinced that both the "black" and the "white" popes are now under German influence. Even the conservative and dignified Paris *Temps* speaks of them as "the two German popes." A Protestant Kaiser is master of the Vatican, says the *Petite République* (Paris), and has added another trump to his hand in the appointment of the new general of that order which has been described by its enemies as "a naked sword whose hilt is at Rome, and whose point is everywhere." "By this appointment he secures the support of the Catholics at home and can now shuffle or stack the cards as he likes in France, Spain, Italy, Austria, and in every country under papal influence." The *Matin* (Paris) is filled with forebodings even more dire and thinks the Jesuits have plotted to arrange the present clash between the Pope and the French Republic with a view to render it impossible for secular clergy to minister in France. The Jesuits will rush in, provide public worship for French Catholics, and fill the places of the ousted seculars. To quote:

"Rome has combined with Berlin to exclude our French priests from their livings, and render German Jesuitism supreme in France. The question is now a political and no longer a religious question. Shall we rule our own land, or must we surrender France to a mysterious policy, concocted abroad between the Italian Pope and the German Kaiser?"

The above is a good specimen of the alarmed tone in which the French press comment on the election, which the leading French organ, the Paris *Temps*, quoted above, is inclined to regard as an act of papal retaliation. Speaking of "the intimate relations established between 'the two halves of God,' Pope and Emperor," the *Temps* observes:

"Shall we say that this union, threatening as it is to our country, has been partly brought about by the proceedings of the French Government? This is undoubtedly true. It is only just to say that the ministry is merely reaping what it has sown. Father Wernz belongs to the 'no-compromise' party and counseled the Pope to reject the Law of Separation. His election, over which the Pope rejoiced, can not be agreeable to France, and we now realize how inconsistent, maladroit, and impotent was the policy of the anticlericals as it has prevailed for the past seven years. Perhaps the present incident will be a lesson which may preserve us in future from hasty and improvident legislation, such as aims at righting imaginary abuses, but creates new dangers without obviating those that are real."

These suspicions of the French press, however, are treated as absurd by the German papers, including Prince von Buelow's official organ, the *Sueddeutsche Reichs-Correspondenz* (Carlsruhe). The German Government had nothing in the world to do with the election of the Jesuit general, says the *Kölnische Zeitung*, adding:

"The Jesuit order works on international lines, and when the assembled Jesuits at Rome called a German to the highest office in their company, there is no possible reason for supposing that they expected the new general of their order to pursue any other course than that taken by his predecessor. It is not likely that he would have been elected had he been credited with political predilections which were merely national."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* almost boils over with rage as it quotes the surmises of the European press. The condition of public opinion is so serious that it urges the Berlin Government to act in the matter. Referring to the fact that "in Paris, London, and Rome Germany is looked upon as an intriguing, peace-destroying busybody," this well-informed journal continues:

"Under these circumstances we are driven to the conclusion that the public must be taught from Berlin to discount and disbelieve these views of the hostile foreign press. But it is hard for the foreigner to be taught these things. . . . We should therefore

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consider it necessary that an energetic protest be made in official form by our Government to the other governments concerned. The contradictions made in our press more or less official in nature, as in the *Sueddeutsche Reichs-Correspondenz*, are futile and are regarded by the reading public of France and England as so many lame excuses, only intended to veil the real designs of Germany."

Nor do the Austrian papers attribute any political importance to Father Wernz's election. They all echo the declaration of the *Pester Lloyd*, which says:

"We accept the fact of Father Wernz's election with the same feelings as if he had been a Frenchman or an Italian. It is impossible that this election can have any significance in the politics of Germany."

The English papers exhibit a keen interest in the views taken by the French press with regard to the election of this German. Some of the London journals express a supercilious and amazed surprise at the excitement of French comments. But others declare that this excitement has real justification.

The *Spectator* (London) thinks that a political interpretation of the event is "a little absurd." The Jesuits "have chosen the wisest man among them," that is all. The *Standard* (London) "can hardly suppose that the Emperor busied himself in the interest of Father Wernz or any other learned divine from the fatherland," altho "with frank patriotism he rejoices in every honor won by the race." The London *Times* is very cautious, but thinks the French comments "extremely natural."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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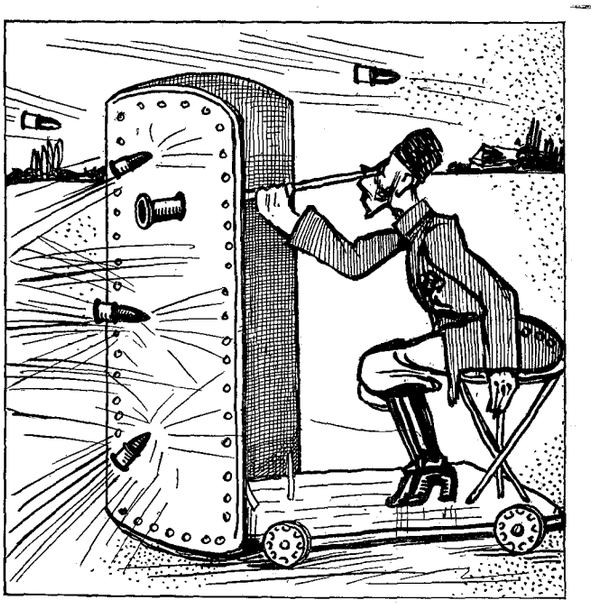
THE CZAR'S CHILDREN.
The smallest (on the reader's right) is the heir apparent.

THE WOMAN MARTYRS OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

A GLOWING tribute to the Russian women who die for the revolutionary cause is paid by Henri Rochefort in his paper, the *Intransigeant* (Paris). He is writing apropos of the execution of Miss Konolianikoff, the assassin of General Minn. The example of these heroic women, he says, inflames the ardor of their co-revolutionists. One hanging will cost four assassinations. The women who do these daring acts of reckless murder are not like the feminine furies of the French Revolution and the Commune. Charlotte Corday herself is a *poseuse* in comparison with them. They are vestals, "pure as the icicle that hangs on Diana's temple." To quote:

"Altho it is extremely difficult to see into the mysterious and reserved heart of a Russian woman revolutionary, I have been able at Geneva, where I have known many of them, to examine their mentality at close range. In comparison with these, who are so retiring, so simple, so little given to words, Charlotte Corday would appear theatrical. They clearly understand that being destined to give an example of supreme daring, they should also give an example of discreet deportment, and, let me say, of chastity. It is to be noticed that in the numberless legal trials at which they have been indicted, their accusers have never succeeded in bringing against them a charge of immorality. No human passion excepting the love of country is anything to them. The husbands whom they sometimes pretend to have taken when circumstances compel them to claim a protector, are merely brothers in the cause, and nothing but

ALMOST!
—*Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London).



CONTRIVANCE BY WHICH THE CZAR MAY BE ENABLED TO WITNESS IN SAFETY THE MANEUVERS OF THE RUSSIAN GUARD.
—*Jugend* (Munich).

OUT OF REACH.

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brothers. The young assassin of General Minn received in her cell no other visitor than her sister, who herself showed a rare courage in visiting and kissing the condemned woman, for it is certain that the police will take the earliest opportunity of getting rid of this close relative of an assassin, a relative to whom may come sooner or later the idea of avenging the sister, whom she evidently looks upon as an innocent victim."

He says that the struggle will still go on between the revolver and the gibbet, a struggle exasperated by the youth and innocence of these woman martyrs:

"The execution of Miss Konolianikoff adds fuel to the revolutionary flame. It can not fail to excite other assassinations. The bomb and the revolver will be the answer to the gibbet, and the hangman's rope, which is expected to cure all political ills, will cost dear indeed to those who twisted it. The execution of a revolutionary woman upon the gallows is the acceptance of a loan from fate, for which payment will be strictly demanded. One may be sure that now dynamite and nitroglycerin will speak out more loudly than ever."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN PROSPERITY AT HIGH TIDE.

THE tightness of money in Germany during the past summer, says the semi-official *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin), springs from the great activity and increased production in the German manufacturing centers. The banks and shipping companies have been hard put to it to supply funds and transportation for the growing trade. The details are given as follows:

"German industrial concerns are at present at the high-water mark of prosperity. Many branches of industry, and more especially such as are connected with the iron and steel trade, are so overwhelmed with orders that they can hardly cope with them. The consequence of this is an increase in capital, both in the case of the banking firms whose resources are taxed to the utmost by their industrial customers, and as regards the great shipping companies. The increase of capital in the latter case is very characteristic of the turn of affairs. This brings with it, naturally enough, an increase in the importation of raw material, and an expansion of the exportation of manufactured articles."

A NEW PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF GERMANY AND THEIR INFANT SON.

Not only has the transportation of goods increased during the last few years, but wealth and prosperity have been indirectly the means of enlarging the traveling class, and the result has been a threefold increase in the tonnage of the mercantile and passenger navy. To quote:

"Such demands are being made upon the carrying capacities of the shipping companies that these are obliged to add to their fleets. But it is not alone the augmentation in freight traffic that is causing the additions to the fleets; this is also occasioned by an increased passenger traffic. The growth of prosperity in Germany has brought in its train during the last few years an extraordinary multiplication of the number of passengers who undertake sea voyages for pleasure.

"It is therefore not to be wondered at that the Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd have simultaneously increased their capital by $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, respectively. After this increase has been made, both these giant undertakings will together command a stock and share-capital of some $90,000,000; while the combined fleets of the two companies, after the completion of the vessels now building, will have a tonnage of 1,500,000. Ten years ago, both companies represented a carrying capacity of only 540,000 tons. It will thus be seen that the tonnage of the two companies has increased nearly threefold during this short period."

CHURCH AND STATE IN SPAIN.

THE proclamation of civil marriage by Count Romanones, Spanish Minister of Justice (recently noticed in these columns), is only the first step, says that statesman, in an interview with the representative of the Paris *Matin*, in the "Europeanization" of Spain, which he has constantly urged upon his Government since the Spanish-American war. "I was resolved," he says, "on taking office, not to tolerate the intrusion of another authority in the legitimate functions of the state. My democratic past guaranteed the work which I proposed, and stamped it with a lofty ideal, namely, that of Liberalism in accordance with the tendencies of contemporary public opinion."

While the Spanish Government intends to show all proper reverence toward the Pope, it is also determined to surrender none of its rights and privileges to the Roman Curia. The Count goes on as follows:

"I feel that I ought not to be satisfied with merely preventing the clergy from invading the sphere of activity proper to the civil authority. I intend to recover also certain rights of the state which have weakly been surrendered to the church, a surrender that has produced a condition of legal confusion intolerable in a progressive nation. While the Spanish Government owes the most profound respect to the Papal See, it is unanimously determined to solve the question of Church and State according to its own light."

The Count goes on to say that France is not the model of ecclesiastical reform in Spain. He protests:

"We have no idea whatever of restricting the liberty of the church. Neither its privileges nor its rights run any risk from our prosecution of this work of reform. Yet we shall prosecute it with none the less energy. We have begun by the royal order as regards civil marriage. This order has merely inaugurated the assertion of civil rights in certain civil questions over which the church should have no control. For this purpose a concordat is to be negotiated with the Vatican on such a basis as would result in introducing necessary reforms, in order to 'Europeanize' Spain and bring her up to the level of other nations. The Government desires to be represented at Rome by an able and judicious ambassador, and feels sure that the program it has outlined will meet with the approval of the best minds in Spain."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Our Responsibility for the Cuban Rebellion.—The Pan-American Congress at Rio de Janeiro, which was projected by American ambition, says the *Epoca* (Madrid), a Clerical, Conservative organ, is largely responsible for the recent Cuban outbreak. To quote:

"When the Congress at Rio de Janeiro came to a close—and this Congress was nothing more than a new attempt of the United States to assume a sort of protectorate over the Spanish-American world—the insurrection broke out, as if with the intention of provoking the intervention of the White House, as was foreseen and announced in the famous Platt Amendment. Yet at that very Congress, and by the mouth of the special representative of the Union, it was announced that each of the American republics should work in union for the maintenance of their individual independence. Strange that this union is so difficult to realize, and the only attempt made to secure it should in some way involve the most serious complications."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WHAT A WAVE CAN DO.

PROBABLY the greatest single effort that is capable of being directly observed and estimated is that of a great storm wave breaking against an obstacle. It has proved difficult to construct masses of masonry for lighthouses and jetties of such size and weight that the impact of water under such circumstances will not displace them. Instances of the power of waves, and descriptions of some attempts to measure or calculate it, are given in *La Nature* (Paris), by R. Bounin. Says this writer:

"The power of waves is . . . the sum of two efforts, one dynamic and due to the orbital movement of the water particles, the other static, and dependent on the height of the center of gravity of the mass raised above its normal position. Theory and observation seem to show that the total power of waves is divided equally between these static and dynamic effects.

"If a body of water meets the wall of a structure, there is a shock, and this is most violent at the water surface, diminishing with the depth. . . . At the moment of meeting, jets of water rise sometimes to very great heights. . . . Thus at the old Eddystone lighthouse the waves sometimes rose to a height of 75 feet, overtopping the cupola that surmounted the lantern. At the jetty at Cherbourg breakers 115 feet high have been seen. . . . When these fall with accelerated speed they often, even in deep water, undermine the structure and cause it to fall. This is notably the case with sea-walls, . . . and it is also true of the piles of rock that serve as the foundations of jetties. There are also produced, at the moment of shock, reflex waves, which, by their interference with those coming up behind, neutralize some and augment the intensity of others, resulting in concentrated shocks of great power.

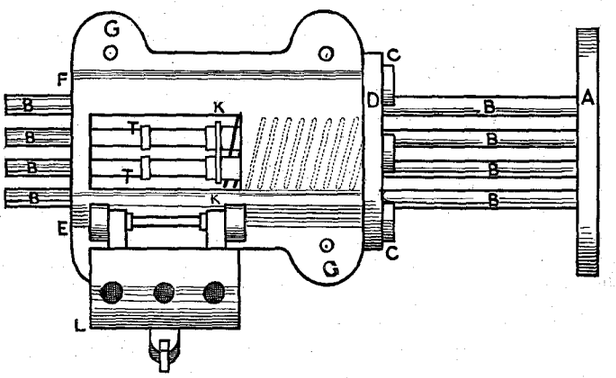
"The maximum power of waves is a subject that has long been studied, without being positively settled. It is a very complex one, like that of the effect of wind on structures. This power is undoubtedly very great, however, in certain cases. Thus, at the breakwater of the port of Wick, on the northeastern coast of Scotland, a monolith of concrete weighing 1,350 tons was displaced in 1871, during a storm, and overturned on the supporting rock masses. In 1877, at this same breakwater, another monolith of 2,600 tons, that replaced the former, was also displaced. At the Cherbourg jetty in 1836, during a storm, blocks of stone weighing four tons were thrown into the sea below, and huge concrete blocks were moved 20 meters [66 feet], some being completely overturned. During the building of the Dhuheartoch lighthouse, in 1872, fourteen stone blocks weighing two tons each and locked together . . . were thrown into the sea from a height of 50 feet above its level. . . . Many other instances of this kind could be given.

"Starting from such facts, attempts have been made to calculate the power of the waves that displaced these masses, but the results have not been conclusive. Such calculations depend on hypotheses regarding friction and the strength of cements, and on formulas of the strength of materials whose application appears to be doubtful in the case of such enormous forces."

In 1842, the writer goes on to say, the English engineer Thomas Stevenson attempted to measure these forces with an instrument that he devised for the purpose, consisting of pistons acting on powerful springs. This was able, however, only to give the maximum pressure of a wave at a given moment and on a very small element of surface. More recently, Captain Gaillard, of the United States Army, has constructed improved instruments with which he has measured both the static and the dynamic effects of waves, chiefly in Lake Superior. His conclusion is that the effect of a mass of water on a vertical wall is the same as that of a current of water with the same surface as that struck, having the speed of propagation of the wave plus that of the orbital motion of its particles. The writer suggests also that a careful measurement of the length, height, speed, and periodicity of waves would enable us to make a comparative table of their power, tho this could not be given absolutely in pounds or tons. Something like this is now being done by the French Lighthouse Administration. Mr. Bounin goes on to say:

"We thus see how difficult it is to get at the power of waves exactly. Stevenson, at the conclusion of his numerous experiments, stated that the maximum pressure at Skerryvore lighthouse, Scotland, in violent tempests, was 30 tons to the square meter. . . . . .

"Mr. Quinette de Rochmont, inspector-general of roads and bridges, in his work on maritime engineering, estimates that on the coast of France and Algeria the pressure is not over 20 tons.



STEVENSON'S DEVICE TO MEASURE THE FORCE OF WAVES.

Waves producing pressures of 15 to 18 tons are rare, he says, and occur only on the rocky coasts of the Atlantic. He adds that when the wave breaks on a gentle slope its power would appear not to exceed 8 to 10 tons to the square meter. Finally, in most of our ports, damage to masonry structures may be caused by pressures of 4 to 6 tons. These figures, of course, apply only to the case of direct shock, for in oblique shock, which is more frequent, the force of the water is much less."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MAN'S WILL AND NATURE'S LAWS.

ARE the laws of nature such as to preclude the exercise of free will by human beings? The question of free will is a very old one. This particular phase of it is taken up in *Cosmos* (Paris, No. 1126) by Pierre Courbet, who notes that in place of the metaphysical arguments formerly advanced by advocates of determinism, these advocates are now inclined to rely upon considerations based on physical science. In particular he takes up the argument from the modern doctrine of energy, which he states and analyzes as follows:

"Since, by the principle of the conservation of energy, the variation of the total energy of the universe is zero, the work done by exterior forces must also be zero; hence, such forces do not exist. To put it differently, there is no place in the universe for forces outside of the material world; God does not exist, or if He does, he does not intervene in our affairs; also, the human soul has no independent existence. . . . . .

"Now it is quite true that as the total energy of the universe is constant, the total work done by outside forces must be zero . . . but it by no means follows that such forces do not exist. . . . Work is the product of two different quantities, a force and a length, and . . . to make it equal zero it is not necessary for the force to vanish; it may be the other factor that is equal to zero—namely, the distance traveled in the direction of the force. This may be the case not only where the point of application does not move at all, but also when it returns to the starting-point after describing a closed path. Again, the line of travel may be a curve always at right angles to the direction of the force, in which case the distance factor is still zero.

"Hence we see that . . . it is absurd to say that because the work done by a force is zero the force itself is necessarily zero."

Having established this point to his satisfaction, Mr. Courbet goes on to show that there is really a place in the organization of the universe for the manifestation of activities independent of matter. Such activities, he maintains, would be impossible only if the sum of all the forces of the universe were unalterable, which,

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as we have seen, is not true, force being only one of the factors of energy. He says:

"The will of intelligent beings is thus a force acting upon matter; and the appearance or disappearance of this force has nothing to do with the constancy of energy. Free individuals, to reach their ends, use the total of the energy in the world, but they need neither to increase nor diminish it. . . . It is as absurd to say that they can not use this energy because it is constant, as to assert that man can not move about in the water because the mass of the ocean is invariable.

"Again, tho science teaches that the sum of the energy in the universe is constant, it also teaches that this energy is continually in transformation. Why should not human activity be one of the agents of these transformations? . . . And why should this faculty of transformation not suffice to assure the free exercise of this activity? If I want to go from Havre to New York I take coal and I transform the heat-energy that results from its combustion into energy of translation, that is, into motion. I do not have to create or to dissipate energy; it is sufficient to transform it, and this transformation assures me the free exercise of my will power."

There is, besides this, Mr. Courbet notes, a mathematical way of looking at the question. In general, natural phenomena may be represented by equations whose solution involves a number of constant quantities. Some of these may be determined by the conditions of the phenomenon and by the natural laws to which it is subject, of which the conservation of energy is one; but it would be too much to assert that all the necessary constants may be thus determined, and that there are not some for man to fix. According to the values that he chooses, he may then cause the phenomenon to alter at will. Thus in an equation of motion, man may be at liberty to fix at least the constants determining direction. If he goes out for a walk, says the author, he does not violate the principle of conservation of energy if he turns to right or left. This is evident from common sense, but perhaps it is worth while, Courbet thinks, to note that it is also good mathematics. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ALCOHOL AS A MOTOR FUEL.

FOLLOWING Congressional action in the removal of the tax from denaturized alcohol, there has been a general expectation that the use of alcohol in explosion-motors instead of gasolene would at once become general. This, according to an editorial writer in *The Iron Age* (New York, September 13), is based on a misapprehension. He says:

"The belief that almost immediately the market will be supplied with perfected engines using alcohol for fuel and that it will be a very simple matter to convert a gasolene- or kerosene-engine for the new fuel, appears to exist pretty much everywhere among users and prospective users of combustion-engines, and frequent instances are reported of customers deferring purchases of motors pending the removal of the tax on alcohol. It is true that many designers are at work on the new problem and that manufacturers are turning their attention to the new field; that engines will soon be available, in most instances based on German designs, that country having taken the initiative in adapting alcohol for fuel, and that the designers are working under the immense advantage of having back of them the almost innumerable problems of the combustion-engine which have been solved for gasolene and kerosene.

"Nevertheless, it is quite probable that considerable time will be spent before the alcohol-engine is developed to the standard of the gasolene- and kerosene-engines of to-day. Each fuel presents its individual peculiarities, more or less akin, to be sure, but sufficiently distinctive to require extended experiment and exhaustive tests in practical use before imperfections in design can be wholly eliminated."

Some apparently good alcohol-engines, we are told, are now ready for the market, but what they will accomplish remains to be demonstrated, while the gasolene and kerosene-engines have stood the test of experience. As for the adaptation of these latter engines to the new fuel many of those who attempt it are sure to be disappointed. Says the writer:

"A change in carbureters will not be altogether sufficient. The engine designed for one fuel can not use another to advantage. Gasolene in a kerosene-engine or kerosene in a gasolene-engine does not work to advantage, and it is quite as certain that alcohol in an engine of another type will not have the same results as the fuel for which it was designed, even if it works at all. . . . The problem of the alcohol itself will be one which only time can solve. There will be many new producers of alcohol, for the fuel can be obtained from almost innumerable sources, including many by-products and agricultural products which would otherwise go to waste. There will hence probably be many inferior qualities on the market, and a standardization will be necessary before users can depend upon what they are buying."

CHEAPER LIQUID AIR.

UP to the present time liquid air has remained chiefly an interesting chemical toy, in spite of the somewhat exaggerated predictions that were made at the time of its discovery regarding its future use as a motive power and in the arts. Reports that an improved process of production invented in England by Knudsen, a Dane, has reduced the price to one-sixth, or about two cents a gallon, have stimulated fresh discussion about its possibilities. If the expense of liquid air has been the only cause of delay in its exploitation, this will naturally now go on with rapidity, while if the claims made for it are all false, its cheapened production will be of no advantage to the world. *Science* (New York, September 14), relying on a recent consular report, has this to say regarding Knudsen's process and its possible results:

"The result is secured by purely mechanical means, without an atom of added chemicals. Atmospheric air is first purified and then compressed by stages to 2,500 pounds to the square inch. It is finally reduced to 125 pounds to the square inch, which then cools and liquefies the high-pressure air. The oxygen gas produced by separating the nitrogen from the liquid air is claimed to be purer than that of the old method, and can be supplied in the liquid as well as in the gaseous form. One gallon of liquid air equals approximately 128 cubic feet of oxygen gas, which retails at six cents per cubic foot. The new price is one cent. Liquid air has been successfully used in coal as an explosive, being quite safe where fire-damp and other explosive gases exist. Liquid oxygen is also used for welding steel pipes, boiler shells, and plates for shipbuilding instead of riveting. That oxygen and nitrogen can be separated from liquid air and sold retail at $1.20 per gallon shows great commercial possibilities. The use of nitrogen for agricultural purposes opens yet another field. The maturing of liquors will be helped by liquid air, as also the preservation and purification of milk. As a motive power its use is considered to be quite practicable for small powers. The British Government is already carrying out a number of experiments with a view to the utilization of liquid air for various purposes."

On the other hand, to judge from letters written to *Engineering* (London), British scientific men are not enthusiastic over liquid air, especially as a motive power. Writing to that periodical (September 7) William Hampson says:

"The drivers of automobiles, then, are invited to buy liquid air at a price which is 1,200 times as great as that of a quantity of steam of equivalent power.

"Remembering that liquid air is only half as powerful as steam, and that it is impossible to mount the most economical engines on automobiles, we see that each horse-power-hour would want at least 30 pounds of liquid air. A 10-horse-power carriage, therefore, would require for a 10-hour spin 3,000 pounds of liquid air to drive the engine. But it is impossible to keep this material without a quantity constantly boiling away: so that it would be necessary to begin the run with a supply about half as great again as is theoretically required—say 4,500 pounds—two tons of the motive liquid, at a cost of £112! The tank to store this must have a capacity of 72 cubic feet; and as a thick insulation of at least six

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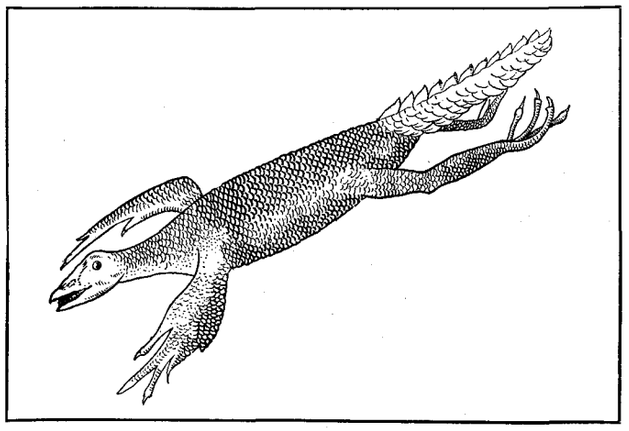
inches would be required to check the boiling off as much as possible, the external dimensions of the tank to be mounted on the automobile would be 7 feet by 5 feet by 4 feet. Perhaps, however, the design provides for putting it on a tender coupled on behind.

"It is remarkable what optimism has characterized the proceedings of liquid-air companies in the past, and enabled them to build and maintain the highest hopes on an unbroken succession of disappointments and mistakes."

In the same issue K. S. Murray alludes to the proposal to use liquid air as a motive power as an attempt to use "a most troublesome and unstable fluid, which must itself be first produced by the expenditure of an infinitely greater amount of power than that fluid possesses." Apparently the uses of liquid air in the production of oxygen and in preparation of an explosive for use in blasting, seem to be the only ones that bid fair so far to achieve any measure of commercial success.

GENEALOGY OF THE BIRDS.

ACCORDING to the doctrine of evolution, birds are descended from prehistoric reptiles. This conclusion would readily be suggested by the resemblances of modern reptiles and birds, which are really very close, in spite of superficial differences, as may be demonstrated by comparing the skeletons of the two types, as well as their brains, their systems of blood-vessels, and so on. In *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, September), W. P. Pycraft attempts to trace the descent of the birds on this hypothesis, calling special attention to the evidence from fossil forms, especially from the earliest known fossil bird, the archæopteryx, found in the slate rocks of Solenhofen, Bavaria. Says Mr. Pycraft:



ONE OF THE "PRO-AVES."

"This bird more nearly resembles the reptiles than any other known form. So much so that undue and unwarrantable use has been made of the fact, many writers having endeavored to show that it was more reptile than bird, a contention which becomes ridiculous when the facts are carefully considered. Two specimens of this remarkable bird only are known—belonging to as many species—the first to be discovered being now in the British Museum; the second, and most perfect, in the National Collection of Berlin. With the specific distinctions we have nothing to do here, but both agree in having the jaws armed with teeth, and a long, tapering, lizard-like tail; but this, like the rest of the body, bore feathers. . . . . .

"We have, in this primitive type, not only a remarkable link in the chain of evidence as to the source from which birds derived their origin, but also a most valuable key to some essentially avian characters which would otherwise have had to be explained on mere conjecture.

"Notwithstanding, then, the unmistakable evidence of reptilian descent furnished by these two fossils, we must await the discovery of yet earlier fossils before we can obtain any certain evidence as to the character of the incipient birds—the pro-aves. Meanwhile, we venture to make a forecast as to the probable appearance of these ancestral types. But all our inferences in this matter must be inspired by and based upon that strange, kite-tailed form, archæopteryx.

"From what we know of other types of vertebrates we may safely assume that these ancestral birds were of small size, and were probably also arboreal. And from the unmistakable signs of the shortening of the body in modern birds, the trunk was also relatively longer, as it certainly was in archæopteryx. From these two inferences we may conclude, with some degree of probablity, that these creatures, these birds 'in the making,' had substituted leaping for climbing about the trees. And from this there was but a short passage to leaping from tree to tree."

If the fore-limbs were used for grasping in these leaps, the inner digits, being chiefly relied on, would develop, while the others would shrink, the skin between arm and body would be drawn into a fold, while the fingers would lose the power of lateral extension and become flexed on the fore-arm. Here we have the development of wings. To quote further:

"The body clothing at this time was probably scale-like, the scales being of relatively large size and probably having a medium ridge, or keel, recalling the keeled scales of many living reptiles. Those covering the incipient wing, growing longer, would still retain their original overlapping arrangement, and hence those along the hinder border of the wing would, in their arrangement, simulate in appearance and function the quill feathers of their later descendants. As by selection their length increased, so also they probably became fimbriated, and more and more efficient in the work of carrying the body through space.

"There is less of imagination than might be supposed in this attempt at reconstructing the primitive feather, inasmuch as there is a stage in the development of the highly complex feather of today which may well represent the first stage in this process of evolution. Creatures such as are here conjured up would bear a somewhat close resemblance to archæopteryx, and it is contended that the discovery of earlier phases of avian development, phases preceding archæopteryx, will show that this forecast was well founded. But in archæopteryx, it is to be noted, the feathers differ in no way from the most perfectly developed feathers known to us.

"While the external form and mode of life of these primitive hypothetical types were slowly changing, no less fundamental progress must have been taking place with regard to the internal organs, more especially the nervous, respiratory, and vascular systems, and changes in the direction of a larger brain and a perfect system of oxygenating the blood. This last was effected by the acquisition of a four-chambered heart, an approach to which has been made only in the living crocodiles among the reptiles. With the addition of this fourth chamber the high temperature and phenomenal activity of the birds came into being, but for reasons for which no explanation is yet forthcoming the reptilian character of the blood corpuscles was, and is, retained. That is to say, the red corpuscles still retain the nucleus in common with all the lower vertebrates, while in the warm-blooded mammalia—also of reptilian descent—these nuclei have been lost.

"But whether these pro-aves are to be regarded as descended, in common with the reptiles, as a collateral branch of the same stock, or whether they sprang from some primitive but true reptile, is a point too subtle for present determination."

Poisonous Eggs.—That many people are poisoned by eggs, and not by spoiled eggs only, but often by those that are freshly laid and apparently good, is asserted by Dr. André le Coq, a French chemist. Numerous cases of poisoning due to éclairs, or cream-cakes, have occurred recently in Paris, and it was in the course of an investigation of these that Dr. le Coq came to the conclusion that the toxic action was always the fault of the eggs in the custard, never of mineral poison introduced accidentally or of the other ingredients of the cream. Fresh eggs, he asserts, often become infected before they are laid. Says the *Revue Scientifique*, which derives its information from Dr. le Coq's article in the *Bulletin Commercial de la Pharmacie* (Paris, July):

"The white plays a more important part than the yolk and is

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generally at fault when the poisoning is due to fresh eggs, since it is commonly beaten up raw, while the yolk is sterilized by cooking. The microbes in it find in the sugar, milk, and gelatin of the custard an extremely favorable culture-medium.

"The yolk does its work when the poisoning is due to decomposed eggs, for cooking can not destroy the toxins and ptomains of putrefaction.

"Chemical analysis shows the presence, in the poisonous cakes or in the bodies of their victims, of alkaloidal substances not identifiable with any hitherto known, but as these analyses have been made after a considerable lapse of time, it can not be positively affirmed that these toxins are not simply due to putrefaction.

"To guard against poisoning of this kind it is simply necessary to cook all parts of the egg, especially the white, in making the cream, prolonging the process sufficiently to insure perfect sterilization."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARE SELFISH MOTORISTS DISEASED?

THAT automobilists who disregard the rights of the public are suffering from abnormal auto-concentration (apparently the pun is an innocent one) is suggested by an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London, September 8), who discusses "The Psychology of the Selfish Motorist." He notes in the first place that the advent of the motor-car has afforded an illustration of two human traits—the long-suffering of some non-motorists, and the blindness of some motorists to the claims of others to the use of the road. He goes on:

"This latter trait has developed to such a degree that the medical question may arise whether we may not have here some pathological phenomena associated with the possession of a motor-car; whether, in fact, the driving of such a vehicle may not lead occasionally to such a condition of auto-concentration as to leave the driver for the moment utterly unmindful of all other interests than his own. Be this as it may, this callousness to the rights of others only became apparent with the introduction of motor-cars, and the disease, if so it may be termed, has undergone a marked exacerbation during the recent spell of rainless weather. Behind many motor-cars is a trail of blinding dust noticeable in some circumstances for fully half a mile, producing a temporary eye and throat soreness among those whom it envelops and rendering the air for the time being quite irrespirable. Of all this too often the selfish motorist appears to be entirely unconscious; he passes on his way regardless of all the discomfort which he occasions, unmindful of what he leaves behind, and concentrated alone on what is to be seen ahead. Without the least compunction he rushes through the villages, raising excrement-bearing dust into the atmosphere, to be carried indiscriminately into the eyes and throats of the villagers and onto the meat, milk, and other articles exposed for sale as human food. Much of all this obvious injustice might be avoided were all motorists (as some are) possessed of elementary good taste or fellow feeling, and were ready to slacken speed in circumstances wherein the dust which is raised is likely seriously to inconvenience other users of the public thoroughfares. The pathological side of the selfish motorist is still further accentuated by the fact that for the most part he is creating a nuisance for his own private purposes. There is no reason, other than self-indulgence, why the selfish motorist should pass from one place to another under conditions which materially detract from the comfort of other people, raising fecally-laden dust and increasing the chances of dust-borne infections or augmenting the cough of the unfortunate consumptive living by the wayside. It must be recognized that there are motorists who are mindful of the comfort and claims of those who use the highroads for purposes other than those of pleasure, but their virtues are obscured by the failings of the unscrupulous scorcher, and they suffer with him in the general esteem."

The Psychology of Music.—Is the science of esthetics, of which music is a branch, a division of ordinary pscyhology and sociology, or has it a domain that is absolutely its own and unconnected with these other sciences? In a recent work on "The Elements of Musical Esthetics" by Hugo Riemann, the author upholds the latter view, which is considered by a reviewer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 1) as absolutely untenable. This reviewer, J. M. Labry, notes that Riemann's theory is the same as that of Alexander Baumgarten, who in 1758 asserted that esthetics and logic were opposed to each other, being respectively the theories of "sensorial knowledge" and "intellectual knowledge." We read:

"This point of view is absolutely erroneous, for we can not oppose to a whole the elements that constitute it. We know, in fact, that intellectual knowledge is made up of knowledge obtained through the senses. Again, esthetics can not be opposed to logic, since the sentiments in general, and the esthetic sentiment in particular, have a logic which, altho it is little known, has been clearly set forth in Ribot's last book. . . . . .

"Riemann regards esthetics as a domain apart from knowledge, and he does not try to connect it with the other phenomena constituting our mentality. He does not consider this form of knowledge as an emotion that has its well-marked place in the scale of phenomena studied by the psychologist and the sociologist. He does not conceive, or seems not to do so, that the musical emotion as we know it is the product of an evolution whose study may lead us, better than any purely philosophical speculation, to the knowledge of the related phenomena. For example, when [we] study rhythm we should look for the primitive forms of it, and follow their development in order to explain the present rhythmic forms. . . . The only book that can clear up this problem is C. Bücher's 'Work and Rhythm.' . . . . . .

"The problem of musical esthetics is one of the problems of the study of emotions; it can not be solved except by the experimental methods of psychology to get at its foundations, and by the data of sociology, to ascertain its origins."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SUBMARINE COAL-MINING IN CANADA.

A DESCRIPTION of six large collieries which are now being operated under the bed of the ocean in Cape Breton, Canada, is given in *The American Inventor* (New York, September), which says that little is known of this method of coal-mining. The largest of these collieries is the Princess or Sydney pit in Cape Breton island, which was the first in North America to mine coal from beneath the bed of the Atlantic Ocean. Says the paper named above:

"The seam of coal averages between 5½ and 6 feet thick, of best quality. The angle of dip or inclination seaward is 5 degrees, or about 1 foot vertical in 12 horizontal. The working of the 'whole coal' under the sea by the bore-and-pillar system was commenced in 1877, under an overhead cover at the shore line of 690 feet of solid measures, altho part of the workings driven to the rise under Sydney harbor was operated under a cover of 500 feet or less.

"The present workings are distant from the shore line 5,800 feet to the dip. At this point the overhead cover is 1,140 feet in thickness of strata, with 33 to 40 feet depth of water above it. The under-sea workings in the whole coal cover 1,620 acres. No sea-water has yet found its way into the workings as a result of removing the pillars. A feeder of a few gallons of water per minute was encountered in some of the whole-coal workings driven to the rise, as also at the face of the water levels driven in the direction of the outcrop to the south, but this water evidently followed the seam of coal downward from its outcrop under the waters of the harbor. There has been no water known to come from overhead across the measures.

"This immunity from overhead leaks from the ocean is probably due to the presence in the superincumbent strata of 12 beds of fire-clay or under-clay of a total thickness of 39 feet, as well as to the numerous beds of shale. The subsidence of the overhead strata caused by the removal of a bed of coal 6 feet in thickness would probably under these conditions soon choke itself, so that there would be no further actual motion or settling of the strata for more than, say, 100 feet upward. Above that point the elasticity of the beds of shale and fire-clay mentioned would prevent any rupture. Fire-clay when brought into contact with water soon forms a soft clay resembling putty and impervious to water. Out of the submarine area there has already been taken some 5,250,000 tons of coal from the main seam, while the company has also

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commenced the working of another and thicker seam in the same area, from which in all likelihood they will secure as much coal as has already been taken."

PORTS AND DOCKS FOR OUR GREAT LINERS.

FACILITIES in the way of ports and docks are not keeping pace with the growth of the larger ocean steamships, in size and numbers, we are told by an editorial writer in *Engineering News* (September 6). Large ocean ports, he says, are facing problems of enlargement to accommodate not only the increasing size of steamers, but the growing number of large steamers. An English engineer of large experience in harbor works is quoted as authority for this statement, which is asserted to hold good even with allowance for the fact that commercial and financial conditions limit to a comparatively small figure the number of ports which need accommodate the largest vessels. The writer goes on to say:

"The ports of this country have the advantage of such moderate ranges of tide level that they do not require such costly enclosed masonry docks, with locks, gates, and operating machinery and other accessories, as are usually necessary at European ports. The vessels merely lie at piers or in open slips, and in such cases the deepening for larger vessels may perhaps be obtained simply by dredging. Even if reconstruction is necessary, it will, of course, be a much simpler and less expensive process than that of the reconstruction of masonry docks and their auxiliary works. At the same time it must be borne in mind that several of the important ports of this country are admittedly defective in their capacity for accommodating shipping and for the handling and storage of freight. It is highly probable that within the next few years a considerable degree of attention will have to be given to this matter, both by the engineers of the port works and those of the railways having terminals at these ports. Among the improvements to be undertaken will be wider and deeper approach channels, better piers, better warehouses and railway facilities, and a wider introduction of methods for the mechanical handling and conveying of freight. At some of the ports on the Great Lakes, also, the present facilities are proving to be inadequate for the efficient and economical accommodation of the huge modern ore-carriers and freight-boats, so that there will be extensive revision and reconstruction of piers, wharves, river and harbor channels, etc. One other special feature to which reference may be made is that of dry-dock accommodation. There are at present throughout the world very few dry docks capable of taking the largest ships afloat, whether naval or of the merchant marine. Besides the occasional docking for inspection and cleaning, the possibility of accidents has to be reckoned with, and it seems inevitable that the increasing number of large ships must lead to the construction of a number of dry docks capable of accommodating these great vessels."

Canadian Railroad Expansion.—More miles of railway will be built in Canada this year than in any previous year in her history, we are told by J. A. Macdonald, writing in *Engineering News* (New York, September 13). Most of this is trunk line, except about 900 miles for the Canadian Pacific, and will afford work for some 20,000 men. This force will have employment, if present indications are accurate, for seven or eight years. Says Mr. Macdonald:

"The mere statement of these facts is enough to convey some idea of the rapidity with which the country is developing, through the increasing application of labor and capital to the exploitation of its natural resources. It should be borne in mind that none of the enterprises thus financed are of a speculative character. The region through which the new railway lines are to be constructed are well known, and the great corporations which have undertaken to furnish them with transportation facilities are taking no chances of failure. The great increase in such facilities is made because it is urgently needed, and, so far as at present appears, the work will have to be kept in progress for many years to come. The natural resources of the country are vast, varied, and widely distributed, and the result of this development will be an incalculably great impetus to the prosperity and solidarity of the Dominion."

Science and Spelling Reform.—In the course of comment on the President's recent "simplified-spelling" order, *Electrochemical and Metallurgical Industry* (New York, September) notes that it seems to have been generally overlooked that the United States Patent-Office has already done pioneer work for simplified spelling in a special field, namely, in the spelling of chemical words. It says:

"While others spell sulphide or sulfide, they spell sulfid, and this method will undoubtedly prevail in the end, on account of its simplicity. For the present every chemist and metallurgist uses his own way of spelling chemical terms, and this would seem to be part of his chemical individuality. For this reason we have given the widest latitude to our contributors in this respect. The real international language of chemists as well as engineers employs formulas and drawings. A single chemical equation is immediately understood all over the world. Some improvements, tho, would be desirable; thus France should adopt N instead of Az. In the symbols used by physical chemists, on the other hand, there reigns a chaos which is even worse than that which still exists in the symbols employed by electrical engineers. There is at least a desire and an endeavor on the part of electrical engineers to get together and devise a uniform system of electrical notation. But how far we are still from the realization of such a plan is indicated, for instance, by the fact that the Germans, almost to a man, insist on retaining the letter w (*widerstana*) for electrical resistance, while everybody else uses r."

Modern Wood-Preservation.—The increasing necessity for adopting some method of preserving wood is emphasized in an article abstracted by *The Electrical Review* (New York, August 25) from *The Transit* (a paper published at Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa). Says the writer:

"The rapid exhaustion of our forests is making this matter imperative, and also something may be done by proper cutting and seasoning, special treatment of the wood prolongs its life considerably. Whether special methods of preservation are employed or not, the wood should be well seasoned. To this end, if kiln-drying is impossible, the wood should be cut in the fall in order that it may have a longer time to dry slowly in the colder part of the year. If kiln-drying is practised, the wood may be cut at any season of the year. There is some advantage in using wood which has been rafted, or allowed to remain in water for some time, as this treatment dissolves out certain of the soluble organic materials. As a result, fungi find less available food material. The same result is secured by first steaming the wood. For railway ties, the steaming may be done in the open air without shelters They should be piled in a place well drained and exposed to winds rather than the sun, and not more than two ties should come in contact with the ground. In piling, ample space should be left between the ties for ventilation. Hewn ties have smoother surfaces than sawn ties, and are, therefore, better. Charring and coating with paint or tar have some merit. The latter methods are effective only when they wholly exclude air. They are scarcely to be considered as methods of drying ties."

Various preserving materials are now used for saturating the wood, among which the author mentions zinc-chlorid, with or without tannin, as being specially effective.

"SPONGE-FISHING in Florida waters," says *The Scientific American* (New York, September 15), "until about a year ago was all done by the use of poles with three-pronged hooks attached at an end, and the sponging operations were necessarily confined to shallowish water, the depth varying from fifteen to thirty feet. About a year ago, a Greek workman, who had been employed in one of the sponge-packing houses, tried the experiment of diving for sponges, and this method of securing them was attended with such good results that diving for them has now become a common method of sponge-fishing. Most of the sponge-divers are Greeks, and they are looked upon as trespassers upon the premises of the native spongers, and as likely to damage seriously future sponge-crop prospects. A bill prohibiting aliens from sponge-fishing in Florida waters, and another making it unlawful to deliver at any point in the United States any sponges taken from the Gulf of Mexico or Straits of Florida by diving, have passed both houses of Congress and will soon become laws; and a State law prohibits the taking of sponges by diving, and affixes a heavy penalty for a violation of the law. It is claimed that gathering sponges by diving, accompanied as it is by considerable tramping among them, will injure the beds seriously, and eventually deplete them."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHERE "CHRIST'S LAW IS THE SUPREME LAW."

THERE is one community in the world where the Golden Rule, and not the rule of gold, is literally followed, says Dr. W. D. P. Bliss. This colony, says the writer, who is engaged in presenting the claims of Christian Socialism, "even seems to violate every accepted dictum of this world's wisdom, and yet beyond all question is now, and has been ever since its start, now nearly forty years ago, an assured success." It is located on the outskirts of Bielefeld, in Westphalia, Germany, and its guiding spirit is Pastor von Bodelschwingh. As to the character of the people who make up this community we read in *The Independent* (New York, September 20):

"If one should undertake to establish a colony and should begin by inviting to it the unfortunate, the incapable, the illiterate, the poor, the destitute, the inebriate, the debauchee, the feeble-minded, the idiotic, the epileptic, the paralytic—if he should do this without capital and without backing of financial responsibility, he might be following the literal teachings of Christ; he could not be accused of following the first principle of ordinary prudence. Yet this is what was done and is still being done, day after day, month after month, year after year, in this unique community, and with the most remarkable results. The claim of being in trouble is the one key that will unlock the doors of the community at Bielefeld, and with that key one is never turned away."

In 1867 the start was made by establishing a home for epileptics; two years later a home for deaconesses was planted close by to train workers. The first was called Ebenezer ("The Stone of Help"); the second Sarepta ("The Place of Purifying Metal"). "The names are important because they meant for the colony a christening grace of faith, of reliance upon God, of old-fashioned Bible trust." Three years later Pastor von Bodelschwingh and his wife, both raised in the aristocratic circles of Berlin, came to take charge. They called the colony Bethel ("The House of God"). The extent to which the colony has grown is indicated as follows:

"To-day instead of one building there are over one hundred and fifty. In place of epileptics alone, Bethel now receives every class of unfortunates. Its branches and ramifications spread over all Germany, and even across the sea to other continents and other shores. The main branches of the colony, however, are five—the Home for Epileptics, or Bethel proper; Sarepta, the mother house for training nurses; Nazareth, the brotherhood for training deacons; Wilhelmsdorf, the colony for vagrants and the unemployed; the Workmen's Home Association, an organization for providing homes of their own for the working classes of Germany.

"But these are by no means the only branches of the work. Among its one hundred and fifty buildings there is place for virtually any ill. Bethel has a large idiot colony, nearly one-third her inmates being among this class. It has two orphanages called 'The Good Shepherd' and Kinderheim ('the Children's Home'). For inebriates there is the Friedrichshütte ('Frederick's Cot'), named for the late German Emperor, and opened just after his demise. One remarkable spot on the colony grounds is the Eickhof, where wealthy voluntary patients, who have made shipwreck of life through drink or fast living, may come, and, among equals of their own class and surrounded by physical comforts, be compelled nevertheless to labor with their own hands, and be taught by experience the nobility of service. Bethel is thus for the poor rich as well as for the enriching of the poor. All classes, all ages, all sexes, have their place. One remarkable house in Bethel welcomes those who can find no opening elsewhere, because they have been convicted of theft or embezzlement or dishonesty of some kind."

The colonists "work and pray and sing, and pray and sing and work," says Dr. Bliss. "The whole atmosphere of the place is religious, tho religion is forced upon none. Yet without it Pastor von Bodelschwingh would say Bethel could not live." Almost all that Bethel uses Bethel makes—houses, furniture, clothing, food. One feature of the colony—the provision for the unemployed—"is solving the problem of the vagrant and the tramp." Bodelschwingh made a training colony to teach men how to work and to make money instead of begging it. To quote:

"By this personal touch, and with loving care, Bodelschwingh leads—he does not drive—his tramps to work. It is real work, however, not coddling. The rules are strict and strictly enforced. The colony is called 'Wilhelmsdorf' from the Emperor Frederick William, who stood sponsor for it. During the first fourteen months about 1,200 men were admitted. Only about 42, or 3.5 per cent., ran away (there is no compulsion to remain); 966 left for regular employment, 830 having been placed by a labor bureau in connection with the colony. More recently the results have not been quite so favorable, mainly because the most employable men have been already placed, and those who now come to the colony are the residue and less employable. Still, the thirty-three colonies in Germany shelter nightly some 3,700 men, and are steadily qualifying men for work."

Bethel is largely supported by the work done by its members, who receive little or no pay, being assured of a home and care when sick. The royal house of Prussia and the wealthy of Germany give aid, especially when new branches of the work are to be opened. The Westphalian farmers near the colony give regularly. As to other benefactors the writer states:

"At present about $7,500 per year comes from the school children of Germany. Some $50,000 per year is collected for the colony by sixty regular collectors. The neighboring provinces appropriate to its use $15,300 per year. Altogether Bethel has and spends, apart from the labor colony, about $300,000 per year."

THE FUTURE OF LOURDES.

ABANDONMENT of the famous shrine of Lourdes at no distant day seems to be indicated as the natural outcome of the action of the French Government. The first official step was taken when the Government, some time ago, forbade the railroads to make the usual cut rates for the Lourdes pilgrimages. The grounds upon which further action will be taken show, according to Mr. C. C. Martin, who writes in the New York *Tribune* (September 23), the secularizing determination of the Government. These grounds are legal, moral, and medical. We read:

"First, the attorneys for the State say that the inclusion of the shrine in episcopal mensa was illegal and that the shrine was never authorized by the State, and therefore it belongs to that category of church undertakings which has long been abolished. On the moral side, the French Republicans allege gross deception and trickery. On the medical side it is urged that the alleged healing powers of the shrine are made use of without a medical certificate or the authorization of the prefect, and that the medical profession is practised without a responsible physician; that the most primitive rules of cleanliness are ignored, as all pilgrims without distinction bathe in the same water."

The counter-move of the church has, however, long been prepared. If Lourdes is closed and the Government takes control, says Mr. Martin, there will be nothing of value for the authorities to seize. "What real property does not belong to the episcopal mensa has long since been conveyed to other men, among whom is the Duke of Norfolk." The financial office of the shrine has been moved to Rome. Father Delpy, the head of the Assumptionists, who are in control of the revenues of Lourdes, is quoted as saying recently in a private letter:

"We have indeed played a clever trick on the Republican rascals. For the day the State tries to get control of our property it will find only a few poor nuns and monks without a farthing to their names. And it will also find that the property which was once ours is now the Duke of Norfolk's; behind this man stands the British consul, and behind the consul the Government and force of his British Majesty. And it will be our turn to laugh at the face the Republican Ministry makes then."

When the Lourdes cult is finally abolished in France it seems

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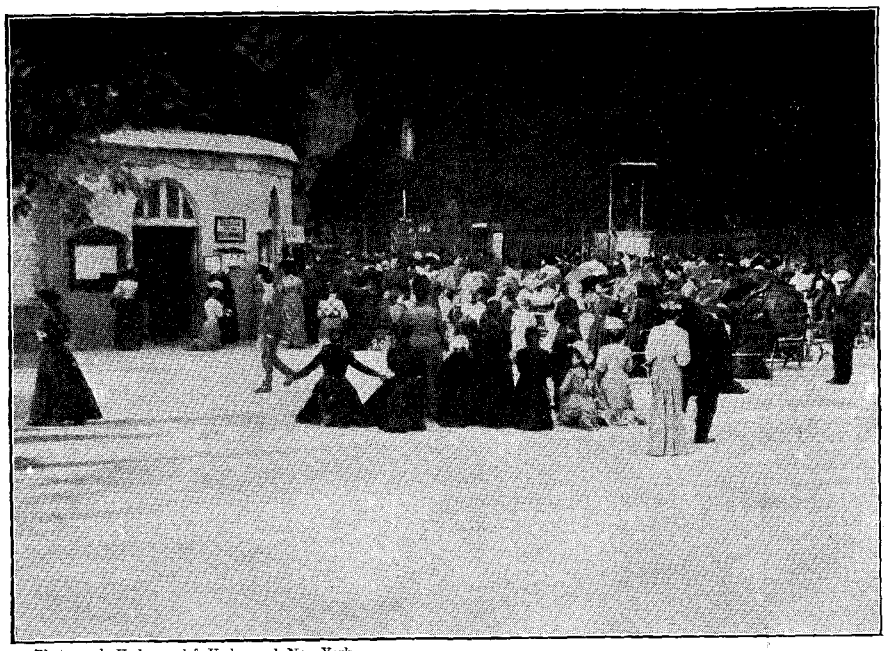


Photograph, Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE SHRINE AT LOURDES.

Pilgrims and tourists about the sacred grotto. All day long worshipers pray for themselves and their afflicted friends and relatives.

bound to reappear elsewhere. A short time ago a miniature Lourdes was erected in the Vatican gardens, and more recently still a second has been instituted near Metzerweiss, Alsace-Lorraine, in the diocese of the Bishop of Metz. Belgium and Austria have also provided themselves with similar shrines. In 1858 the Lourdes shrine took its inception from the ecstatic visions of Marie-Bernardi Soubirons, or Bernadotte, a peasant girl, who is said to have held converse on this spot with the Virgin, and to have received from the celestial visitor the following commission: "Bernadotte, I am the Immaculate Conception. I want you to tell the curé of Lourdes that I wish him to build me a church on this rock." As to the manner in which the medieval practise of making pilgrimages is translated into modern life, we are informed as follows:

"To-day pilgrims to the number of 200,000 or 300,000 come to Lourdes every year to worship and secure help for their ailments or those of their friends who are unable to come. Besides those who bathe in the water at the grotto are many who can not go to it, but to whom the water is sent. The mail-bag of the postman who carries the mail to the priests of Notre Dame de Lourdes is a heavy one. Sometimes he brings as many as 500 letters in one day addressed to 'Our Lady of Lourdes.' Many letters are also thrown or deposited in the grotto addressed in the same way. They are opened by the priests, who take charge of any money or stamps enclosed. The letters ask for all sorts of things, including success in attaining the desires of the writers in marriage and the punishment of enemies. The Lady of Lourdes herself is sometimes upbraided with angry words for her failure to grant prayers.

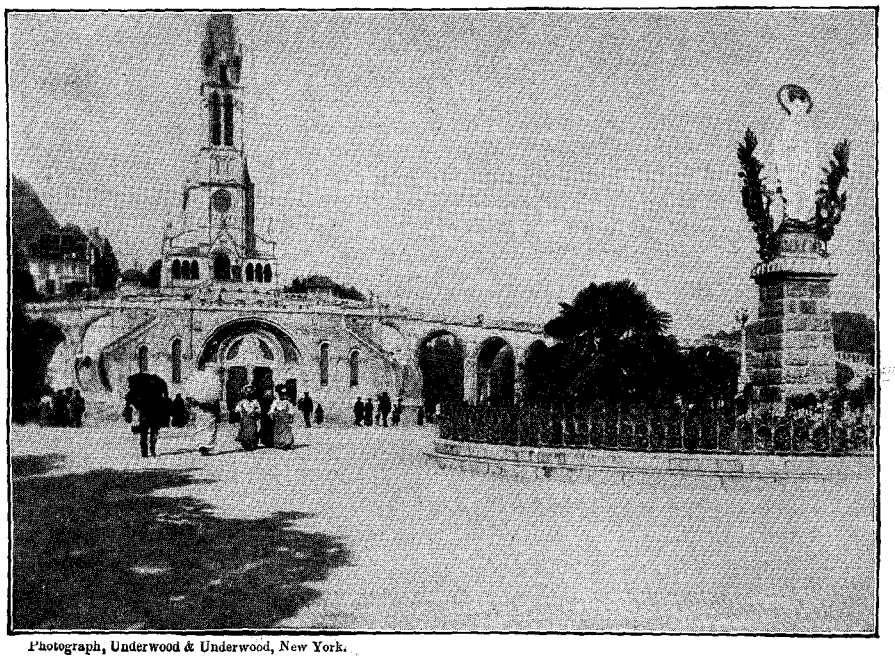
"So eager were the early pilgrims to throw themselves bodily into the spring that it became necessary to cover it over with iron doors, and the water is now conducted from the spring through pipes to the faucets from which it is drawn by those who desire to bathe their faces, hands, or arms or fill a bottle or can with it, and to the baths under the edge of the cliff at the left of the grotto. The surplus water that accumulates through the night and at the times of the spring freshets, when the water sometimes floods the floor of the grotto, is collected in a cistern, for the demand is so great that the fresh supply is often inadequate. The enemies of Lourdes assert that additional pipes have been laid from the River Gave, which flows past the mouth of the grotto a few rods away. The water is icy cold, and one of the physicians who attend the baths has declared that it is a miracle in itself that some of the persons who take the baths do not die from the sudden shock. It is said that in the most serious cases the patients are warned that they take a bath at their own risk, or they are refused altogether."

The shrine publishes no balance-sheet, says Mr. Martin, "but it is estimated by conservative students that the amount paid Rome each year is fully $200,000, in addition to large sums which annually go to Rome for special dispensations and favors." To quote further:

"Taking this as a basis, it is no extravagant estimate that the annual income of the Lourdes shrine is more than $1,500,000. The income in the past, however, has doubtless been equally large, if not larger, for it is well known that Leo XIII. included the Lourdes Litany in the Roman breviary only upon payment of nearly a million dollars, and it has been a common practise for cardinals and other high church dignitaries to apply to Lourdes for money whenever the need presented itself. Likewise the Propaganda obtained immense sums from the shrine for the purpose of opposing French influence, and the Assumptionists were sustained primarily by Lourdes gold in their long and violent fight with the Republic."

ROMEWARD TREND IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

THE success of Romanism in England is not to be gaged merely by the growth of the "Roman Church" in England, says Maurice Hélion in the *Liberté*, a Parisian daily which claims to occupy in the French press the place taken by the New York *Sun* in this country. "The Anglican Church is being attacked by its old enemy from within, as well as from without." Many men, following the example of Newman, have thrown off the stole of the Anglican priesthood; but the "conversion" of many others has gone on without any such break. "The body of Anglican



Photograph, Underwood & Underwood, New York.

CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DE LOURDES.

On the right is the colossal statue of the Virgin.

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doctrines is so flexible and indeterminate" that without openly violating Anglican formularies Roman dogmas may be easily grafted upon them. In other words, there is practically a Roman Church within the Anglican—a wooden horse of the Vatican wherein are warriors ready, when the opportunity offers, to surrender the citadel. This writer thus describes the Romanizing practises of English clergymen:

"To-day they wear the chasuble, to-morrow they will raise an altar to the Virgin. The 'League of All Saints' whose purpose is to obtain for the dead, by the sacrifice of the restored mass, participation in the merits of the living, encourages their efforts at reaction. A whole party of Anglicans at this hour stand on the threshold of the Roman Church. From time to time, some one of them goes over, acknowledges the infallibility of the Pope, and without undergoing fresh baptism enters the nave, sometimes reaches the choir, of the Roman Church. This party, who are called Ritualists from their love of exterior pomp and ceremony in divine service, and their belief in the efficacy of the sacraments, form a very seminary of English Catholicism; in this self-applied title lies the intimation of their past and future destiny."

The writer interviewed the Rev. Father Stanton, of St. Albans, London, whom he styles "one of the apostles of these Catholics on the threshold." He found him in a bare parlor, whose only decoration was a plaster cast of the Virgin. Father Stanton "took him by the arm affectionately" and led him into the church, which he thus describes:

"By a low doorway we entered the graceful nave which was decorated with a pomp truly Roman. Above the altar stood the tabernacle between six candlesticks of even height, and above hung the burning lamps which testified to the Real Presence. The altar had in fact supplanted the pulpit, the mass the sermon. Only on the left, on a lofty lectern, was an enormous Bible, bearing witness for the quasi-Protestant worship which these same walls had sheltered for centuries. There were ranged the little intercessory saints, who conduct the worship of heaven, niched among frequent clouds of incense. There were also models in colored plaster representing the Stations of the Cross, and Father Stanton raised his eyes reverently to an image of the Virgin in wood holding a blooming rose in her hand. Her ancient glory was for some time eclipsed, but, happier than the Stuart Pretender, she has at last recovered her lost throne."

Mr. Hélion also noticed in the church Anglican nuns and penitents awaiting Father Stanton at the confessional. Everything seemed Roman and Father Stanton explained why he had not joined the Roman communion. These are his words:

"We differ from the Roman Catholics on one point. We do not acknowledge the Pope and we claim to belong to the ancient English branch of the church, of which we are the most vigorous scion, and whose sap we are little by little absorbing. We do not believe that the Pope, who is no more than bishop and representative of the Roman Church, can bind other Christian communities by his words and decisions."

Mr. Hélion refers as follows to the recent Discipline Commission, and declares it to have been futile:

"In 1904 Mr. Balfour appointed a commission to inquire into the ritualist question. Bishops and leading laymen were examined. The conclusions of the commissioners amounted to this: In point of faith, doctrine, and ritual observance the Anglican Church is tending Romeward more and more. English patriots, who see in an independent church the downfall of national power, are looking for some expedient to avert this disaster. It seems as if they were engaged in a vain struggle."

The two parties, Protestant and Roman, in the English Church can not much longer coalesce. The former will enter the ranks of the various sects, the latter will be absorbed by Rome. Their number will increase the more it is realized in England that the safety of the country does not require the maintenance of a church independent of Rome.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WANING POWER OF THE "GREEK POPE."

THE waning of the power of the Greek Pope, the Patriarch of Constantinople, is emphasized, we are informed by Eastern correspondents, by the recent election of Grigorios, the Metropolitan Bishop of Tripolis, as Patriarch of Antiochia. It is only on occasion of outward acts such as this that Western peoples learn of the antagonistic policies and interests that are struggling for mastery beneath the stereotyped formalism and dead orthodoxy of that ancient branch of the Christian Church. Something of an inside view of these contending forces is given by a Constantinople correspondent of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the famous Bismarck organ. From this source we learn the following data and details:

This election was the outcome of a long and bitter struggle going on behind the curtains, and signifies a new weakening of the influence and power of the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople. This latter dignitary is the official head of all of the Greek Orthodox Church communions in the Turkish Empire; for even if the other Greek patriarchates, those of Antiochia (Damascus), Jerusalem, and Alexandria, are officially "autocephal," *i.e.*, having their own independent spiritual heads, yet they all to a certain degree recognize the superiority and primacy of the Patriarch of Constantinople, who resides in the suburb along the Golden Horn called Phanar and is for that reason himself often called by that name. By a statute enacted in 1860 the Patriarch of Phanar is also the representative of the entire Greek Orthodox Church in its relations to the Turkish Government, and in all civil affairs the head of the other patriarchs in the empire.

This supremacy has in recent years been gradually undermined, chiefly through the opposition and the jealousy of the non-Greek portions of the Orthodox Church. We read further:

The Phanar has been so persistent and insistent upon making Greek influence supreme and dominant in all affairs of the church, and in the pursuit of this policy has so ignored and offended the national feelings of all who are not Greeks, that piece by piece the church has been in recent years wrested from his power, and in this disintegrating process no agency has been more active than Russia. What Russia has herself done in the German provinces politically and ecclesiastically, that it has bitterly antagonized when attempted by the head of the Orthodox Church in the interests of Greek ideas and ideals. In this way the Russians first emancipated themselves from the rule of the Phanar and organized a national church of their own; and soon they were followed by the Rumanians, the Servians, the Montenegrans, and the Bulgarians. The Auromunians will probably be the next to declare their independence, but they still fear the excommunication of the Constantinopolitan Patriarch. In fact, such a measure has already been passed, but the Synod of the Ecumenical Patriarch has refused to confirm this measure. It is an open secret that this Synod, which consists of twelve metropolitan bishops, and has charge of judicial and disciplinary matters as well as of the education of the clergy, is exceedingly dissatisfied with his Holiness Joachim III., the Phanar, because he is arrogating to himself rights which belong to the Synod and is pursuing a policy dictated in Athens, leading almost to open conflict with the Turkish Government in cases in which the Greek and the Ottoman interests clash. In fact, an open conflict was quite recently averted only through the intervention of the ambassadors of the *entente* Powers, in the recall of the Metropolitan of Monastir.

The latest, and in some respects most significant, symptom of the waning power of the Greek Pope is the selection of Grigorios to the chair of Antiochia, which is recognized openly as the work of Russia operating through the Syro-Arabic elements within the Greek Church and avowedly directed against the system of the Phanar. It further signifies a noteworthy victory of the ecclesiastical policy of Russia in Turkey over against the philo-Hellenic policy of the official head of the church. It is one further proof of the scheming methods of Russian activity in the East, which has not only a political and economic, but also an ecclesiastical, phase and form.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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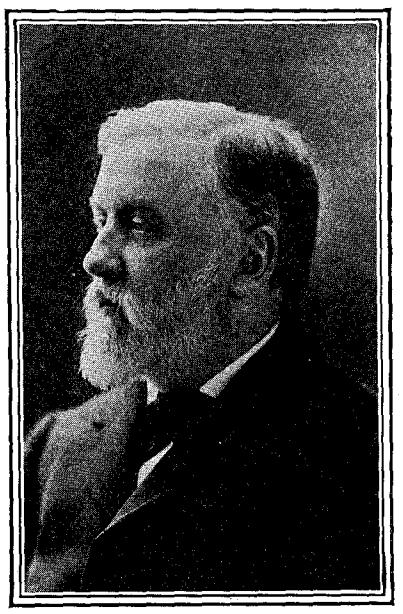
LETTERS AND ART.

POPE IN THE ROLE OF PECKSNIFF.

LITERARY history presents no anomaly so curious as the position and influence attained by Alexander Pope during the latter part of his life. This declaration is made by Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, of Yale University, who rates Pope's intellectual position as more commanding than any to be found "in the history of our literature or of any literature," but records in addition that Pope "succeeded in gaining with the multitude of readers a reputation for moral elevation which was the complement of his intellectual greatness." Professor Lounsbury sets himself the task of showing how unwarranted was Pope's reputation for moral excellence. Yet so impregnable was Pope's position that a recital of the "intrigues, double-dealings, and the discreditable devices" to which he had "resorted to build up his own reputation and pull down that of others" "would not have been believed by the general public had one risen from the dead to confirm its truth."



PROF. T. R. LOUNSBURY.

Of Alexander Pope he says: "Never before or since has moral preeminence been obtained by means so immoral."

The legend which Pope himself succeeded in creating in regard to his own moral elevation was in a way a greater triumph for Pope, says Professor Lounsbury (in his article in *Scribner's Magazine*, October), than was his translation of Homer. "It was achieved in the face of difficulties to all appearance far more insuperable; for his devious ways were well known to numbers among his contemporaries." It was about 1730, we are told, that "Pope started out actively in the profession of being a good man." One of the ways which seem to be rather more forthright than "devous," Professor Lounsbury gives in the following:

"To Aaron Hill Pope wrote that he had never thought much of his own poetical capacity; but he knew that his moral life was much superior to that of most of the wits of the day. Hill brushed aside almost contemptuously this shallow pretense of indifference to literary reputation; but Pope was wiser than his correspondent. He knew that in the controversies in which he was concerned reputation as a man of virtue would stand him in much better stead than reputation as a man of letters. He was therefore not to be deterred from continuing to give expression to the same admirable sentiments. It might be, he conceded, that it was his poetry alone that would cause him to be remembered. 'But it is my morality only,' he continued solemnly, 'that must make me beloved and happy.' Errors in his writings he was willing to confess; 'but of my life and manners,' he added, 'I do not repent one jot.'"

In 1735 he published one of the most brilliant pieces he ever wrote, "The Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot," which gave, says Professor Lounsbury, "the impression that Pope was even more virtuous than he was great." The view was confirmed by the publication of his correspondence. But the trickery of this latter act has now been laid bare. "Pope contrived to bring about an apparently pirated publication of his letters, thereby forcing him to follow it by a later edition authorized by himself." This "tampered" correspondence was not discovered for quite a century, the Pope "legend" having, meantime, worked itself into literary history in the manner which Professor Lounsbury thus discloses:

"Still, as the manipulation to which this correspondence had been subjected was unknown, both at the time and for more than a century after, English literary criticism and literary history have been naturally permeated with false impressions about the poet and his contemporaries caused by the belief in its genuineness. Nor have we as yet recovered entirely from its effects. We can in some cases, to be sure, arrive at fairly certain conclusions. We can no longer doubt that a portion of the letters nominally sent to Addison were never received by the man to whom, as printed, they were addressed. We can now guess pretty accurately the nature of the relations between the two authors, and comprehend the difference between what actually took place and what Pope said took place. We are further safe in saying that he published a reconstructed correspondence with Wycherley. This he did, according to his own account, 'to rescue his memory' from the hands of 'an unlicensed and presumptuous mercenary'—by whom he meant Theobald. He forgot, however, to mention that this unlicensed and presumptuous mercenary was the very man who had been selected by the family to edit the posthumous works of the dramatist. We can feel altogether confident it was by interpolations and alterations and omissions in this correspondence that he succeeded in producing upon the world the impression that the man whose memory he set out to rescue was a vain, contemptible, and irritable old dotard, who resented the good advice given him by his young friend. . . . To this the publication of the original letters, whenever they existed at all, would have unquestionably furnished an ample corrective."

"Never before or since," says Professor Lounsbury, "has moral preeminence been obtained by means so immoral." As a sole comforting reflection, the eminent teacher of literature can find only this to say: "So great is the power of self-delusion that it is not impossible, perhaps it is probable, that Pope believed fully in himself."

ROUGH ON KIPLING.

IT is no novel device to test the literary attainments of editors by sending in to magazines for acceptance the already published work of some well-known literary figure under a faint disguise, but it usually produces a laugh on the editors. A correspondent of the New York *Sun*, over the signature "Black and White," reports a trial of the magazines with "a well-known story of Kipling's." We quote the important parts of the letter:

"A non-literary friend and myself, after some discussion of the subject in question, decided upon a test—perhaps one of questionable propriety, but nevertheless a test, and a relentless one. One of Kipling's most popular short stories was selected. The environment of the tale was English, but as the story depended little on local color the scene was easily transferred to America. An entire change of names of characters was accomplished after considerable mental effort. Aside from this, I give my word of honor, not a paragraph, a line, a word, or a punctuation was changed. Upon being typewritten it was sent to the following publishers:

Collier's Weekly,	*Cosmopolitan*,
Harper's Monthly,	*Outing Magazine*,
Scribner's,	*McClure's*,
Ainslee's,	*Frank Leslie's*,
Century,	*Everybody's*,
Munsey's,	*Saturday Evening Post*,
Lippincott's,	*Smart Set*,
Metropolitan,	*Broadway Magazine*.

"In the case of each of the above-mentioned publishers the story was returned to us accompanied by a note in which the editorial soul breathed forth its appreciation and regret, but nothing more. Finally, to make the position of the undiscerning publishers superlatively ridiculous, the manuscript was forwarded to Kipling's original publishers of the story. After an interval of about seven weeks we received a letter containing a check and acceptance.

"The check was returned by us, with the explanation that the story was to be amplified into a novel, and in due time we received our manuscript back."

The comment elicited by this publication, appearing in *The Sun*

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from day to day, seems to be almost all aimed against the editors, who are accused of an owlish blindness to original talent and even failure to perceive genuine merit. One writer who names himself "Free Lance" declares it is no unusual occurrence in these days of what he calls "'musical-comedy-magazine editors' to have an original manuscript rejected a dozen times and then accepted by the unwitting editor of the magazine to which it was first submitted." Another writer declares in tones that have a familiar echo that "editors of popular magazines are not in the market for original contributions; they want the name and the name only."

By courtesy of Frederick Keppel Co., New York.

BIBI LALOUETTE.

(From an etching by Whistler.)

An example of the earlier manner where, says Mr. Brinton, "the etching-needle was used with transcendent fluency and charm . . . in catching the quaint, thoughtful profile."

The case is stated for the other side by one writer who thinks the sixteen editors recognized the tale as a clumsy imitation of the Kipling story and sent the printed slips of regret to avoid opening a debate with the contributor on the subject of plagiarism. He says:

"My experience has been that editors are far too busy to engage in correspondence unless it be really necessary—a rule which ob tains in all properly conducted business, whether literary or other. The scheme of your correspondent was of the 'heads-I-win,-tails-you-lose' variety. If the manuscript were rejected, then it was to laugh. If, on the other hand, it were accepted, then it was to laugh also. The only thing that it seems would have eased the conspirators' souls was a letter of indignant and possibly insulting protest; and the fact that no such letter was written in any one of the sixteen cases would appear to be, not a 'commentary and reflection on somebody's intellectual pretensions,' but a signal example of editorial forbearance and courtesy."

THE EVOLUTION OF WHISTLER'S ART.

WHISTLER, about whom so much has been written, has yet remained an enigma, a critic explains, because "in all efforts at solution, he has invariably been approached from without instead of from within." Judged from the proper point of view, Whistler will reveal himself as a "realist" who by evolution ended a "spiritist." This solution of the mystery of Whistler we owe to Mr. Christian Brinton, who declares, in *Munsey's Magazine* (October), that Whistler was "one of the most scrupulous embodiments of the esthetic conscience ever known." Says Mr. Brinton:

"No man in the history of graphic expression presents a more intense and exalted example of artistic purification. From the outset his practise was to eliminate, to simplify. He began with rich, almost robust qualities; he loved form, color, and contour, yet one by one he renounced what are usually deemed the essentials of pictorial representation. Little by little his art became fastidious and evanescent, the merest phantom suggestion of fact. It passed through a continual process of etherealization."

Mr. Brinton notes the evidences of an early influence exerted by Rembrandt and Manet, but these, we are told, gave way in Paris to Fantin, who became Whistler's "favorite counselor and companion." So we are to credit Whistler's start in "etherealization" to Fantin, "the gentle visionary who gazed at simple interiors, at young girls reading or embroidering, at the whole subdued intimacy of daily life, through the tenderest, most pervasive soul-mist that art has thus far known." Fantin's influence persisted, Mr. Brinton declares, after Whistler crossed the Channel and helped the disciple to paint his "At the Piano"—"so full of rich and quiet tonality, so infused with the permeating limpidity of atmosphere, the beauty of sentiment, and the suggestion of softly played melody." When Whistler moved to London we observe in his work "humanity . . . subordinated to those incomparable views of wharves and warehouses, swaying masts and tall chimneys standing sharp against the sky, which characterize the Thames set." Years later in the Venetian etchings the rarefying process is still further advanced. Says Mr. Brinton: "He has ceased to care for the same effects. You can not put your finger on the walls or crumbling cornices of these palaces along the Grand Canal. They appear before you phantom-like and ephemeral, or stretch in slender lines across the distant, iridescent horizon." Of the process that was taking place Mr. Brinton guards against misconception by way of warning. He says:

"Do not imagine, because Whistler transcribed less and less at each stage of his development, that he saw less, that his power of observation in any degree diminished. The truth is that he kept discerning more and more; he discovered nuances which were indescribably difficult to perceive, and these he recorded with matchless freedom and vivacity. With each step forward he acquired increased facility and precision of pattern. He was accomplishing, indeed, with his etcher's needle just what certain simpler folk near-by were doing. He was attaining the dexterity of those lace-makers he must often have seen bending over their work in some sunlit doorway or seated at a quiet window.

"The Whistler of the etchings, lithographs, and pastels will always remain the Whistler for those of minute, attenuated artistic perceptions. It is the author of the 'Mother,' 'Carlyle,' and 'Miss Alexander' who attracts broader, more explicit minds. In

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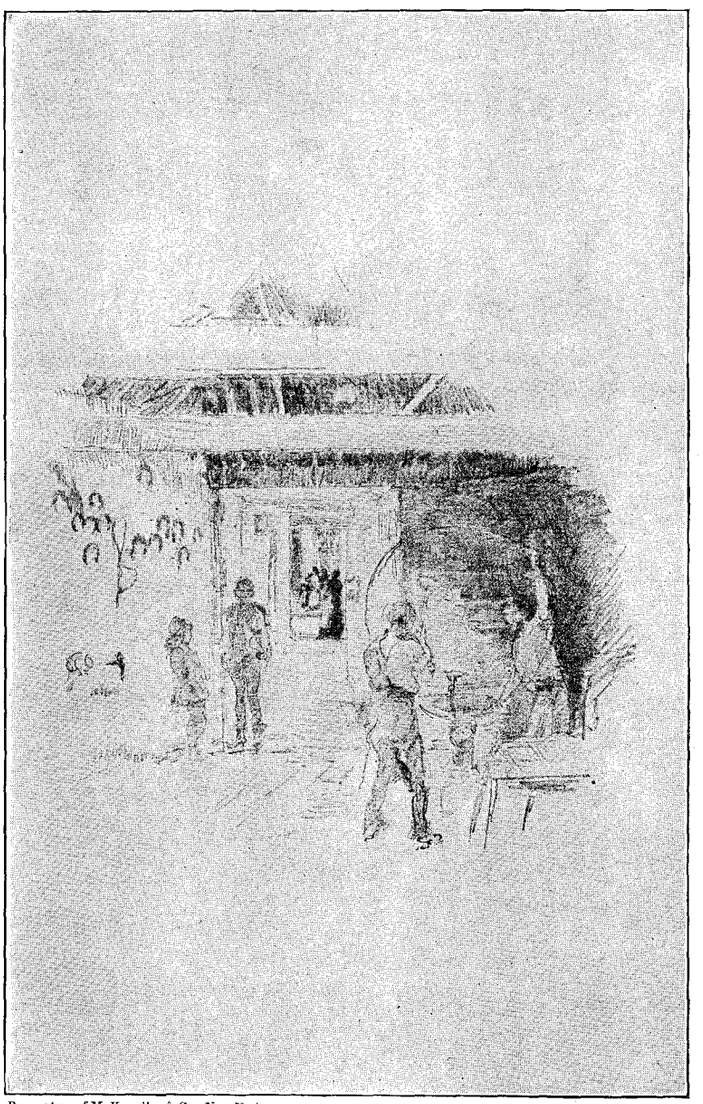
painting he passed through the same process of elimination as in the strictly graphic arts. . . . . .

"Nothing is more illuminating than to note how through an almost frenzied self-chastisement he rose to spiritual height and the supreme artistic restraint of the 'Mother' and the 'Carlyle.' Before long he shrank in disgust from the stolid truculence of Courbet; he even left behind without a pang of regret the full-keyed brilliance of 'The Music-Room' with its exquisite, instantaneous figures, simple reading-lamp, flowered chintz curtains, and porcelain vase reflected in the clear mirror.

"It was doubtless with somewhat easier conscience that he forsook such elaborate Japanese arrangements as 'The Golden Screen,' 'Lange Leizen of the Six Marks,' and 'On the Balcony,' which had never meant more to him than studies in decorative distribution. . . . He soon cleansed himself of an effete, exotic Orientalism. He soon began to look within, to express things in their briefest terms, to paint, as it were, with the penetrant intensity of thought alone."

On approaching the final phase of Whistler's art it is necessary to renounce all conventional conceptions of painting, says Mr. Brinton. We read further:

"Subject, direct representation of nature, and what is called incident rapidly disappear. A chance mood, a momentary impression, an evasive allusion, these are all that remain. Along the river-bank in 'Pink and Gray Chelsea' pass and repass vague, detached silhouettes. A few scattered, spectral figures flit about the 'Cremorne Gardens,' listening to the music and watching the flicker of countless lights; but soon you are alone with naught save the mystery and the magic of night. And yet this turquoise blue immensity is never quite without its note of contrast, its touch of emotional relief. You can literally hear long waves breaking on the shore, see the distant gleam from ships riding softly at anchor, or watch for an instant the suspended incandescence of a bursting rocket."



By courtesy of M. Knoedler & Co., New York.

THE TIRESMITH—CHELSEA.

(From a lithograph by Whistler.)

This example, illustrating the later phase of Whistler's art, shows the great economy of means by which the artist expressed ideas. The drawing of the wall, for instance, is adequately expressed by indicating the horseshoes hanging thereon—"a phantom suggestion of fact."

WHAT THE AMERICAN YOUTH THINKS OF POETRY.

IF poetry were to depend for its continued life upon the suffrage of the average schoolboy, it would doubtless soon be relegated to the limbo of useless and superfluous things. Such a view is derived by Prof. Henry G. Pearson, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from answers found in examination-papers written by boys seeking admission to that institution. The professor betrays some discouragement in face of the prepossessions against which the teachers of the higher courses of English find themselves addressed at the outset. Unless the writers of these papers had escaped the common lot, says Professor Pearson, in *Harper's Weekly* (September 22), "they displayed perverted notions and unhappy prejudices, confirming one in the belief that they held their English in derision and disgust."

Foreseeing a charge that "it may seem illogical to collect such testimony from boys seeking a technical education and to apply the conclusions drawn from it broadly to the youth of America," the professor writes:

"Technical students, it will be argued, are in a class by themselves; their attitude toward poetry is bound to be one of indifference, if not aversion. But boys of seventeen or eighteen, it is well to remember, are as immature in aptitudes as in powers. Subordination of self is the great fact of the fitting school age; the boy's own tastes are for a time in abeyance. As a result, likes and dislikes operate, not on individuals, but on the mass. Further, it must be borne in mind that the boys who wrote these answers came from the classes in which they studied and recited with students preparing for college."

The writer expresses his belief that the conclusions drawn from these exhibitions have not a particular, but a general, application, and that they hold good for boys who pursue their higher education either at a technical school or at a college. He adds:

"If testimony to this effect were required from other sources—from colleges, from fitting schools, from the men and women who read for the College-Entrance Examination Board the English papers of candidates for some twenty-five Eastern colleges—it would come like an avalanche at the sound of an Alpine horn."

The test to which the boys were subjected was not more severe than ought in reason to be applied. We read:

"In marking the papers, no higher standard was demanded than could be attained by boys of ordinary powers of perception who, either at home or at school, had learned how to read with enjoyment and profit. Such boys should have been able to give a fairly careful and observant discrimination between prose and poetry in the matter of form, and, in the matter of quality, repetition at second-hand of critical comment, with here and there perhaps a word or a phrase that showed a true answering back of the spirit of the boy to the spirit of poetry. In point of fact, these things were found. The answers containing them were elementary in

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thought and crude in expression; but they occurred in sufficient number to convince one that the question had not been aimed too high."

The explanations given by the candidates, of the difference in form between prose and poetry, were, says the writer, "for the most part, clumsy but intelligent." The specimens he presents indicate a crude but not ludicrous appreciation of the simpler facts of prosody. In one case there was achieved a "masterly terseness": the candidate for scientific instruction declared that the "chief form characteristic of poetry is a 'jagged appearance.'"

From answers relating to the difference in quality between poetry and prose we learn that difficulties attending the reading of poetry make the strongest impression on the young mind. "Poetry presents itself as a sort of puzzle pattern of language, the game being for them to find the clew." One boy opined that the "twistings and turnings" of verse "to avoid losing the meter only add to the natural beauty of poetry." Another found a chief stumbling-block in the frequency of allusions; Milton's poetry was sown too thick with "ancient deities." Still another confessed to the inherent mysteriousness of verse by saying, "One does not as a rule get the meaning of things when they are written in verse form." The professor confesses to having his breath taken away by the corollary which boys deduce from such statements as are quoted above. He interprets as follows:

SIR EDWARD ELGAR,

Whose principal works, it is said, "bear about the same relation to traditional oratorio that Wagner's music-dramas bear to conventional drama."

"For overcoming these difficulties a means is vouchsafed; it lies in that great and blessed word *education*—education, that is, not in the broad sense of the development of a man's faculties, but in the narrow sense of book learning and school training. 'Poetry is the language of a highly educated man, altho some poets are not so,' says one boy. 'It takes an educated man to see wherein the beauty of poetry lies,' says another. A third is more explicit. 'Prose is for the common man who has not attended college, while poetry, especially the works of Milton, Carlyle, and others, are for the college graduate. Even they find it hard to understand Milton in 'Paradise Lost' and 'Paradise Regained.'"

The "deities" which frequent the text of much poetry, and the "notes," helping to explain recondite matters, which accompany every school edition of the poets, says Professor Pearson, lead the ordinary schoolboy to look upon poetry as "a relic of prehistoric times, to comprehend which long study and the patient training of a specialist are needed, and which no longer serves any purpose, except possibly that of idle amusement." "The mind of the American boy," continues the dismayed professor, "absorbing the doctrine that is acceptable to his nature, . . . turns the beams back harmless. In his own words: 'The more educated a people gets the more they talk of science and business. They have no time to bother with poetry.'" The writer concludes:

"These are sober, not sensational, facts; they have a meaning. Concerning the attitude of the writers toward poetry the answers cry aloud as from the housetops. Instructive as it is to find out what the youth in a land of free opportunity think of poetry, it is discouraging to our hope of democracy to be brought up short against their complacency. ('Poetry is used as a pastime, and as such is all right.') Moreover, the cause of this complacency is an organic part of their education, a system which makes bad teaching of literature easy and good teaching difficult. Such complacency means that boys have come to disbelieve in genius as the greatest need of a country. Genius expressing itself through poetry is the last thing that any land can spare; the schoolboy opines that it is the first thing to be dispensed with. . . . . .

"Doubtless it speaks well for our faith in the public schools that we have provided in the curriculum a place for literature, a subject which, tho universal in its appeal, is in spirit most elusive of pedagogic method and routine. When once, however, a place is given it, the road should be made straight for the teacher and a solemn charge laid upon him to sacrifice everything in the communication of that spirit, for it is the noblest utterance of our race. Otherwise we can expect nothing else than such trained and reasoned distrust of poetry and poets as appears in most of the answers here presented. In so far as literature is concerned, the way to imaginative perception of genius and delight in it has for schoolboys been choked with stones of stumbling and rocks of offense. In the measure in which our youth have been shut out from knowledge of the gift of Prometheus—immortal essence captured from heaven and set at large among us—in that measure their portion will be that of earth men, who to humanity can render only earth service."

A NEW FORCE IN ENGLISH MUSIC.

A NEW force in English music is represented by Sir Edward Elgar, says *The Outlook* (New York, September 20). Like Wagner he seems intent "not on the production of tuneful music, but on the dramatic unfolding of an idea." Elgar, being born a Roman Catholic, stood outside the stream of English tradition in music which, we are told, embraced elements contributed by Handel, "modified somewhat by Mendelssohn, and adopted by English composers to the needs of the service of the English Church." Elgar's principal works, "The Dream of Gerontius" and "The Apostles," *The Outlook* avers, "bear about the same relation to traditional oratorio that Wagner's music-dramas bear to conventional drama." As to whether he is an original force or only an imitator *The Outlook* has this to say:

"In the case of Sir Edward Elgar the liability to error is greatest on the side of those who acknowledge their inability to hear the beauty and originality of his music. It is true that in some respects he might be called a follower of Wagner; more accurately he should be described as a leader in the same movement in which Wagner was also a leader, applying to oratorio the same principles that Wagner applied to opera. In other respects Elgar is much more akin to Bach . . . in his free treatment of choruses and in his naïve and human interpretation of profound religious feeling.

"The German Protestant of the eighteenth century and the English Roman Catholic of the twentieth have both musically and spiritually much in common. Elgar, however, is in no need of being an imitator. There are a good many people who believe that they can recognize a passage of Elgar's music as his as easily as an equally unfamiliar passage of Schumann's or Brahms's. Elgar's personality appears in most diverse passages of his

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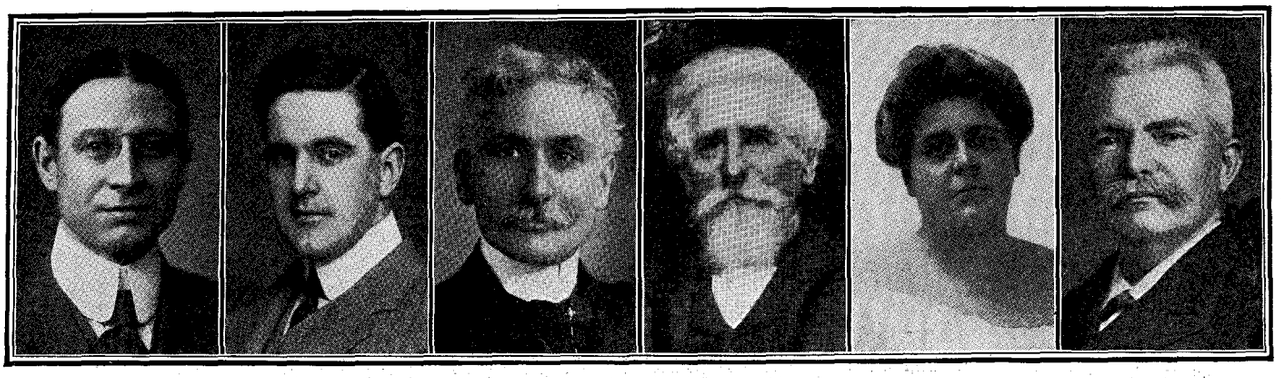
compositions. Unlike as they are in other respects, the song 'Where Corals Lie' from the 'Sea Pictures,' the opening chords of 'The Apostles,' the military theme in the concert overture 'In the South,' and the prelude to the second part of 'Gerontius,' all have something in common that inclines one to say, 'That is Elgaresque.' Individuality in music is not always capable of analysis; and if a hearer fails to find it in Elgar's compositions, it can not be proved."

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS.



ELLIS PARKER BUTLER. ARTHUR GOODRICH. WILL N. HARBEN. HENRY CHARLES LEA. MYRTLE REED. CHARLES WAGNER.

In this department THE LITERARY DIGEST will print descriptive titles of new books as published each week up to the day of going to press, with notices, then or soon thereafter, of the more significant and important. It hopes in this way to supply an authoritative and systematic record and guide which shall meet what the editor believes to be a widely-existing need among its readers.

Andrews, Mary Raymond Shipman. A Good Samaritan. Illustrated by Charlotte Harding. 16mo, pp. 51. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. 50 cents.

Barine, Arvède. The Life of Alfred de Musset. Translated by Charles Conner Hayden. With frontispiece portrait. 8vo, pp. 176. New York: Edwin C. Hill Co.

Both as poet and prose author, Alfred de Musset occupies a distinguished place in that group of French authors who are known as the group of 1830, and of whom Victor Hugo is the shining star. As a lyric poet, it is doubtful if Musset has been surpassed by Hugo himself, for altho Frenchmen have been in the habit of regarding the author of the "*Orientales*" as supreme in this difficult domain, a more modern and developed criticism seems disposed to award the palm to Musset.

The import of such precedence can be understood when we recall the fact that the earlier French critics and many English critics as well, Edward Dowden for example, thought that throughout the ages lyric poetry had reached its highest expression in Hugo. Readers of Taine's "History of English Literature" will recall the fact that this eminent critic places Musset above Tennyson. It may be further observed that the fame of Musset, instead of fading with the years, has gone on increasing. His star shines as bright as ever in the thick-sown sky of literary Paris, and it has seen the rise and fall of many asteroids.

In view of these facts Mr. Hayden's creditable English version of Mr. Arvède Barine's fine life of the poet may be regarded as a valuable contribution to literary biography. It comes also at an opportune time, the complete works of Musset having lately made their appearance in English. Mr. Barine had access to intimate sources, and his work is marked by literary finish and sympathetic insight into the extraordinary epoch of French romanticism—an epoch that becomes more amazing as it recedes into the past.

It was during the Second Empire that Musset's star attained its zenith. At this period he seems to have enjoyed a dazzling renown. Not only was he openly compared to Lamartine and Victor Hugo, but his admirers were for placing him a little in advance of the two popular idols. Not even the strong and compelling current of realism which Balzac was then beginning to set in motion could imperil his firm-established vogue. His fame had flashed beyond the limits of France, and Palgrave had set the seal of English approval upon his genius, comparing him, not to Byron, but to Shelley and Tennyson and to the poets of the Elizabethan age.

The critic mentioned makes the probably accurate observation that Englishmen prefer Musset to Lamartine because he is less egoistic, and to Hugo because he is more natural and less given to violent antitheses. Palgrave was of opinion that certain of his writings possessed a peculiar, undefinable beauty as of the ancient world, a charm recalling Æolian and Ionian perfection.

Bryan, William Jennings. Under Other Flags: Travels, Lectures, Speeches. 8vo, pp. 400. Illustrated. Chicago: Public Publishing Co. $1.25.

Butler, Ellis Parker. The Incubator Baby. Illustrated by May Wilson Preston. 16mo, pp. 111. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 75 cents.

Dawson, W. J. The Quest of the Simple Life. 12mo, pp. 278. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

This volume, an importation, follows closely upon the revised edition of Mr. Dawson's "Makers of English Poetry" and "Makers of English Prose," noticed in these columns on September 22. Dealing with the conduct of life rather than with books, it makes the same stirring appeal to cultured readers (or to those who would be cultured), being animated by sanity, sympathy, and knowledge, linked to a felicitous and forceful style. Edward Cary, writing in the New York *Times Saturday Review* of the former volumes, refers to the author's "extraordinarily clear, well-balanced, and efficient mind." His work is "essentially and completely wholesome," by which Mr. Cary would imply its "mental and spiritual health, strength, vitality, warmth, and the undoubted charm that goes with these."

De Weese, Truman A. The Principles of Practical Publicity: Being a Treatise on "the Art of Advertising." 12mo, pp. xv–244. Buffalo: Matthews-Northrup Works.

Mr. De Weese through experience knows thoroughly the practical side of his theme. He has written an interesting book. It deals exclusively with advertising as a commercial investment; indeed, it presents the newspapers and magazines as scarcely anything more than commercial undertakings, recognizing in them not their public spirit, their literary or educational aims. He writes in the language of the promoter or the man on 'change. There is often something like brutality in the statements made, if not sordidness in the business aims disclosed, but these are some of the qualities that make the book interesting and curious. One learns from it how important advertising has become, as well as how necessary it is to advertise one's wares, provided one would sell them. If the author writes strenuously and with bounce, that, of course, was inseparable from the task in hand.

Dole, Charles Fletcher. The Spirit of Democracy. 12mo, pp. 435. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25 net.

Eggleston, George Cary. Blind Alleys: A Novel of Nowadays. Illustrated by E. Pollak. 12mo, pp. 414. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Eliot, George. Adam Bede. 18mo, pp. vi–817. India paper. Frontispiece. Green limp leather. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $1.25.

Following the admirable editions of Shakespeare, Dickens, Thackeray, and Scott, in the New Century Library, the same publishers here issue in the same style the first volume of George Eliot. Volumes in this edition would easily slip into an ordinary coat-pocket, and yet the type is large and the paper does not "show through." Eleven additional volumes will be issued to complete the set.

Fowler, Ellen Thornycroft. The Subjection of Isabel Carnaby: A Novel. 12mo, pp. 357. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Frederick, J. George. Breezy. Illustrated by W. D. Stevens. 16mo, pp. 37. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. 50 cents.

Goodrich, Arthur. The Balance of Power. With seven illustrations by Otto Toaspern. 12mo, pp. 413. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.50.

"The Balance of Power," a first novel, apparently, is a chronicle of the humors, narrow ambitions, homespun loves, and general humdrum existence seen in a Connecticut town. While the phase of life chosen is not the most interesting or inspiring in the world, it is evident that it has been studied by the young author with considerable care, and that he has endeavored to give a real impression of it. Among the characters, which are many and diversified, the most interesting, probably, is a bluff old colonel who is a sort of self-appointed oracle of the town. This Yankee Mars struts through the book with the air of a man who has smelt powder and who knows a thing or two, and the way in which he imposes what he calls his opinions upon the yokels of Hampstead is very wonderful. The book is creditably illustrated.

Harben, Will N. Ann Boyd: A Novel. Colored frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 390. New York and London: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Hopper, James. Caybigan. 12mo, pp. 340. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

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Johnson, Owen. Max Fargus. With five illustrations. 12mo, pp. 315. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50.

Several recent writers of note have sought new inspiration in the garish life of the upper golden circles of New York, wherein luxury, attendant upon hitherto-unheard-of wealth, presents new opportunities for fiction. It is the antithesis of such social conditions that has appealed to Mr. Johnson and which forms the groundwork of his latest novel, "Max Fargus." The world that he has attempted to describe is the modern analogue of that lower world that haunted the imagination of Dickens and Balzac. It is the world of the squalid, the mean, and the base, the sort of life which we instinctively keep at arm's length, which it is very interesting, no doubt, to study by an open fire, in the pages of a masterpiece, but wholly unendurable in real life and hardly tolerable even in a photograph.

With the under-slums of the East Side as a setting, the author brings into view some very degraded types, the very flower of the slums, in fact, creatures who, having known no other atmosphere than that of crime and debasement, have come to accept it as the normal existence, and are not above the ambition of endeavoring to mount to its higher strata. For there is caste, it would seem, in the slums as well as in Fifth Avenue.

While in general the author has hardly risen to the literary possibilities of his theme, his book is not without merit. Many of the descriptions are true to life, and there are whole chapters that hold the reader's interest effectually.

Kramer, Harold Morton. Hearts and the Cross. Illustrated by Harold Matthews Brett. 12mo, pp. 414. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Lao Tze (T'ai-shang). Of the Exalted One on Response and Retribution. Translated from the Chinese by Teitaro Suzuki and Dr. Paul Carus. Introduction, Chinese text verbatim, explanatory notes, and moral tales. Sixteen illustrations by Chinese artists and a frontispiece by Keichyu Yamada. 12mo, boards, pp. iii-139. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. 75 cents net.

Lao Tze, the founder of Taoism (born in 605 B.C.), was the author of this book only in the sense that his doctrines are contained in it. Some parts of it probably are contemporary with him and perhaps were written by him. But, in the main, the work, as now printed, dates from about the fifteenth century. It is the most popular book ever issued in China. We are assured that, in the number of editions published, it has exceeded both the Bible and Shakespeare.

Lea, Henry Charles, LL.D. A History of the Inquisition of Spain. In four volumes. Vol. II. 8vo, pp. xii–608. New York: Macmillan Co. $2.50.

Lockwood, Mary S., and Emily Lee Sherwood. The Story of the Records. D. A. R. 8vo, pp. 326. Illustrated with portraits. Washington, D. C.: George E. Howard. $1.50.

London, Jack. Moonface, and Other Stories. 12mo, pp. 273. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

The eight stories which comprise this volume exhibit in quite varied fields the dramatic quality and virile powers of expression for which Mr. London is noted. In general the stories maintain the level reached in "The Call of the Wild" and suggest that there may be truth in the claim put forth by some of his admirers that this writer is related to the breed of Kipling. There is a freshness and originality in these unconventional tales, a sort of primitive vigor and pulsing life, that lift them above the average of the short stories that now have such vogue. Here and there, it is true, his style is disfigured by a grotesque stroke, and not infrequently his horror of the commonplace leads him into exaggeration, but these faults are redeemed by the intensely human quality of his work.

Probably the most serious charge that can be brought against this lively and interesting writer—the evidence for it looms large in the present collection of stories—is an ultra-smartness probably related to his ethical and political principles, which are known to be of the most "modern" type. Too much cocksureness and self-reliance is a sad handicap even in great writers. Slang, no doubt, may be endured in its place, and when properly muzzled by quotation marks, but it is not pleasant to meet it ranging at large through the pages of a book.

As for the subjects treated of in "Moonface," they could hardly be more varied or more characteristic, and they are well adapted to give a comprehensive idea of the style of this energetic young writer.

Maine, Sir Henry Sumner. Ancient Law: In Connection with the Early History of Society and Its Relation to Modern Ideas. With introduction and notes by Sir Frederick Pollock. Fourth American edition, from the tenth London edition. 12mo. pp. xxiii–462. NewYork: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75 net.

Maine's classic (for such, in a sense, the book is) was first published in 1861. Sir Frederick Pollock in this edition has preserved the text as last revised by the author, and has added to the several chapters notes of his own.

Mackaye, Mrs. Steele. Pride and Prejudice. A play founded on Jane Austen's novel. 8vo, colored frontispiece. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25.

Marden, Orison Sweet [with the assistance of Ernest Raymond Holmes]. Every Man a King: or, Might in Mind-Mastery. 12mo, pp. vi–240. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1 net.

McCay, Winsor. Little Nemo in Slumberland. Oblong 8vo, 27 pages of highly colored illustrations. New York: Duffield & Co. 75 cents.

McCutcheon, George Barr. Jane Cable. Illustrations in color by Harrison Fisher. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Mr. McCutcheon's new novel keeps to the modern theme, which seems to find so much favor with present writers of fiction. The romantic and tragic possibilities of contemporaneous cosmopolitan life are very tempting, and the material is so abundant that the novelist has but to reach out his hand to obtain it. Each day's newspaper contains the raw material of many novels of the kind under notice. With a little imagination brought to bear upon the plethora of modern incident in a city like Chicago, an interesting tale, not devoid of original situations, may be woven.

"Jane Cable" is a love-tale with the strenuous sweep of the Western metropolis for its atmosphere. The principals of the story are a very flawless pair who enter the primrose path of romance under promising auspices. Their roseate dream receives a rude awakening by reason of certain family revelations which seem to put a blot upon the girl's birth and which blast the reputation of the young man's father.

Some very ugly, tho not uninteresting, characters are brought upon the scene. Chief among these is the lawyer, Elias Droom, a character probably suggested by Uriah Heep, but uglier, being a caricature rather than a real type. This moral gargoyle and veritable scavenger of the law is used by the novelist as a sort of *deus ex machina* in the unraveling of a somewhat complicated plot. With Droom is contrasted another and more dangerous type of villainy in the person of James Bansemer, also a lawyer, and father of the hero of the story. The characters are fairly well drawn and there is much diversity of plot and incident.

Meakin, Budgett. Life in Morocco and Glimpses Beyond. With twenty-four illustrations. 8vo, pp. xii-400. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

Moore, F. Frankfort. The Jessamy Bride. With pictures in color by Allan G. Gilbert. 12mo, pp. 416. New York: Duffield & Co. $2 net.

Mother Goose: Her Book. With pictures by Harry L. Smith. Small quarto. New York: Duffield & Co. 75 cents.

Noble, W. Arthur. Ewa: A Tale of Korea. 12mo, pp. 354. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.25.

Ober, Frederick A. Ferdinand De Soto. [Heroes of American History Series.] Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 291. New York and London: Harper & Bros. $1.

Paine, Albert Bigelow. A Sailor of Fortune: The Personal Memoirs of Captain B. S. Osbon. 12mo, pp. x–332. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50 net.

Paine, Ralph D. The Story of Martin Coe. Illustrated by Howard Giles. 12mo, pp. 404. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.50.

Paul, Herbert, M.P. Stray Leaves. 12mo, pp. 398. New York and London: John Lane.

Reed, Myrtle. A Spinner in the Sun. 12mo, pp. iv–391. Straight-line borders, rubricated headlines, etc. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Saltus, Edgar. Historia Amoris: A History of Love, Ancient and Modern. 16mo, pp. 278. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.50 net.

Saltus, Edgar. Mary Magdalen: A Chronicle. 16mo, pp. 254. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1 net.

Standard English Classics. Dickens's Tale of Two Cities. Edited by James Weber Linn. Pp. xiv–455. 60 cents; Franklin's Autobiography. Condensed, etc., by D. H. Montgomery, with introduction by W. P. Trent. Pp. xviii–311. 45 cents; Matthew Arnold's Sohrab and Rustum, with Other Poems. Edited by W. P. Trent and W. T. Brewster. Pp. xxv–107. 30 cents; Mrs. Gaskell's Cranford. Edited by William E. Simmonds. Pp. xxii–207. 35 cents; Browning's Poems. Selected and edited by Robert M. Lovett. Pp. xxviii–208. 35 cents. All 16mo. Portraits. Boston and New York: Ginn & Co.

Stoddard, W. O. Two Cadets with Washington. [Revolutionary Series.] Illustrated by J. W. Kennedy. 12mo, pp. 341. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

Strannik, Ivan. The Shadow of the House. Translated from the French by Emma A. Prentiss. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

Stratemeyer, Edward. Dave Porter in the South Seas. [Dave Porter Series.] Illustrated by I. B. Hazelton. 12mo, pp. 286. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

Swinburne, Algernon Charles, Selected Lyrical Poems of, Including his first volume "Laus Veneris." 12mo, pp. viii–341. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Waddell, L. Austine. Lhasa and its Mysteries: With a Record of the Expedition of 1903–1904. With 155 illustrations and maps. Third and cheaper edition. 8vo, pp. xx–530. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

Altho announced as "a third and cheaper edition," Mr. Waddell's book in the original edition is not old. First published in March of last year, it passed to a second edition in the following April. In January, 1906, the author wrote his preface for a "third and cheaper edition" which appeared in March and was followed in May by a fourth printing. The text of this "cheaper edition" is the same as in the more costly one. The edition contains "nearly all the numerous original illustrations." Meanwhile the notes "have been expanded to include an interesting list of the numerous wild-flowers collected by me around Lhasa."

Wagner, Charles. My Impressions of America. Translated from the French by Mary Louise Hendee. 18mo, pp. xii–301. New York: McClure, Phil ips & Co. $1 net.

The author of "The Simple Life" has here made a record of his personal experiences rather than a formal study of American institutions. His attitude is one of sympathy and appreciation, seldom running into criticism. The book is not without passages of the reflective and serious kind, but they are thrown in here and there as breaks in the narrative. Mr. Wagner has offered to Americans a graceful and interesting souvenir of his recent visit.

Walcott, Earle Ashley. Blindfolded: A Novel. Illustrations by Alice Barber Stephens. 12mo, pp. 400. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.

Wells, Carolyn. At the Sign of [the Sphinx: A Book of Riddles. 16mo, pp. 128. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.

Walker, Williston. John Calvin, the Organizer of Reformed Protestantism, 1509–1564. [Heroes of the Reformation Series. Edited by Samuel Macauley Jackson.] Illustrated. pp. xviii–456. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

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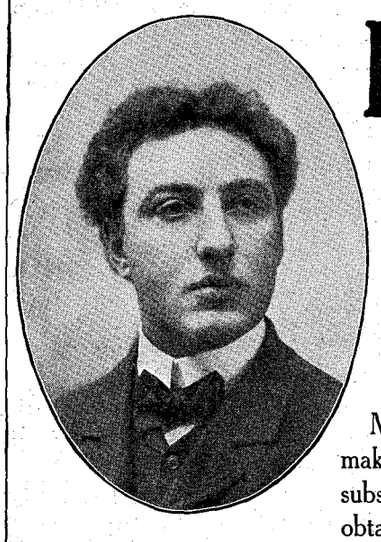

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CURRENT POETRY.

The Traveler.

BY ROBERT GILBERT WELSH.

What matter that his crippled feet
  About his room scarce carry him?
His spirit finds adventures meet
  In Fez, Fashoda, Suakim.

How can this world seem small and bare,
  When his brown eyes, so kind yet keen,
May welcome friends from here and there,
  And see in them what they have seen?

When summer seethes in his confines
  He dreams of woodlands cool and dim;
He strolls in Dante's haunts, the pines
  Of San Vitale sing to him.

And yet at times, when hours creep by,
  Measured by couch and crutch and chair,
His cloistered body seems to cry
For the free world of Otherwhere.

Ah! Some day, when he shall have drawn
  The final, ineffectual breath,
He will set out across the dawn
  On that great journey men call death.

—*From Scribner's Magazine* (October).

The Harvard and Cambridge Boat Race.

BY ISIDÖRE G. ASCHER.

Victory without defeat when hands grasp hands,
  The generous grip that lauds a splendid race;
What matter fortune's chance, superior pace?
  The nobler triumph seeks not nor demands
  The idle vaunt of noisy praise, but stands
Beyond a narrow range of time or place,
The peaceful struggle which good-will may trace,
  To knit the greatness of two kindred lands!

Strong arms and purpose and united skill,
  An untamed spirit and a generous soul,
And a'l that gives a nation strenuous will,
  Courage to rise and reach a common goal—
The aims which love and loyalty fulfil—
  This passing race shall symbol and extol!

—*From Public Opinion* (London).

The Watcher.

BY ISABEL ECCLESTONE MACKAY.

The long road and the low shore, a sail against the sky,
The ache in my heart's core and hope so hard to die—
Ah me, but the day's long—and all the sails go by!

The long road and the dark shore, pools with stars aflame,
The ache in my heart's core, the hope I dare not name—
Ah, me, but the night's long—and every night the same!

—*From The Reader Magazine* (October).

Macdowell.

BY "R. W. G."

Rejoice! rejoice!
The New World hath a voice—
A voice of tragedy and mirth,
Sounding clear through all the earth;
A voice of music, tender and sublime,
Kin to the master-music of all time.
  Hear ye, and know—

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Of the New World the mystic, lyric heart,
Breathed in undaunted art;
Her pomp of days; her glittering nights;
The rich surprise
And miracle of iridescent skies;
Her lovely lowlands and imperial heights;
Her glooms and gladness;
Her oceans thundering on a thousand shores;
Her wildwood madness;
Her streams, adream with memory that deplores
The red inhabitants evanished and undone,
That follow, follow to far lands beyond the setting sun.
And echoes one may hear of ancient lores
From the Old World's well-loved shores;
Primal loves, and quenchless hates;
Striving lives, and conquering fates;
Elves innocently antic
Or wild-eyed, frantic;
Shadow-heroes, passionate, gigantic—
Sons and daughters of the prime
That moved the mighty bards to noble rime.
Rejoice! rejoice!
The New World hath new music—and a voice!

—*From The Century Magazine* (October).

The Wind-Up of the Season.

BY EARLE HOOKER EATON.

The leaves are thinning on the bough,
And one by one are falling,
The birds are speeding southward now,
And mate to mate is calling.

Dan Cupid hurries, full of hope,
His meshes coiling, throwing;
No plainsman ever swung a rope
With half the skill he's showing.

The Lariat of Love is spun
Of silken threads enduring,
And ere they sense it, two are one
In bonds that are alluring.

Wise Cupid, warned of autumn's change,
Now hastens, with good reason,
The round-up on the Eros Range—
The wind-up of the season.

—*From Harper's Weekly.*

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Doctor Recommends Postum from Personal Test.

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Exclusive Ostermoor agencies everywhere—that is our aim. We were compelled to this move to protect the public against worthless imitations. The **Ostermoor** dealer in your vicinity—we tell you who he is if you mail the coupon—will show you a mattress with the **Ostermoor** name and label; that alone stands for mattress excellence. Be sure to look for our name and trade mark sewn on the end. If you order of us by mail, we ship mattress, express paid, same day check is received, and allow you 30 **Nights' Free Trial.** If not satisfied you may return mattress and we will refund price without question.

SIZES AND PRICES:	
2 ft. 6 in. wide, 25 lbs.	$8.35
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All 6 ft. 3 inches long	
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PERSONAL.

"Battery Dan."—Daniel E. Finn, city magistrate in New York, and a district leader in Tammany, is the subject of an article in *The Saturday Evening Post*. "A picturesque and powerful personality" is the alliterative summary. A reading of some of the stories which are included in the article leaves little doubt of the picturesque character of the man, and the resourcefulness with which he administers his judicial office. Here are some of these little pictures of his daily life:

As a judge, he frowns upon unnecessary arrests of boys; he will not accept merely preemptive evidence against women; with all, his tendency is to warn instead of fine, and to fine instead of imprison.

"Who is this terrible miscreant?" he was once heard to demand one morning, in such a tone that the policeman who had made the arrest felt suddenly ashamed as he looked at the white-faced lad at the bar. "Discharged!" came swiftly, after a few words of stammering explanation.

A man accused of drunkenness stood up.

"I was at Bailey's racket last night," he pleaded, in anxious attempted justification, naming thus the jollification of a minor politician.

"Two dollars; the racket isn't until to-night," came without a smile; and the man sheepishly felt for the money, realizing too late the futility of trying to deceive a man of Finn's detailed knowledge of political doings.

He seldom punishes for drunkenness a man who works for a livelihood, after a night's imprisonment has followed the ignominy of arrest, for he deems that would be more punishment of the wife and children. And when he fines poor people for petty offenses, his fine is likely to be but fifty cents. For Finn is himself of the people and knows the value of money to them.

It is a pleasure to watch him upon the bench, so swift and decisive he is. Unwillingly he found it necessary to fine a woman a dollar. "I can't pay it," she whispered; and Finn, looking at her, and seeing in her eyes the dread of the alternative "Island," spoke brusquely: "Paroled for two hours to get the money." And he added, in a murmur which few but she could hear: "If you can't get it, come back here and I'll pay it myself."

But he is severe whenever severity is called for; evil finds in him no defender or apologist.

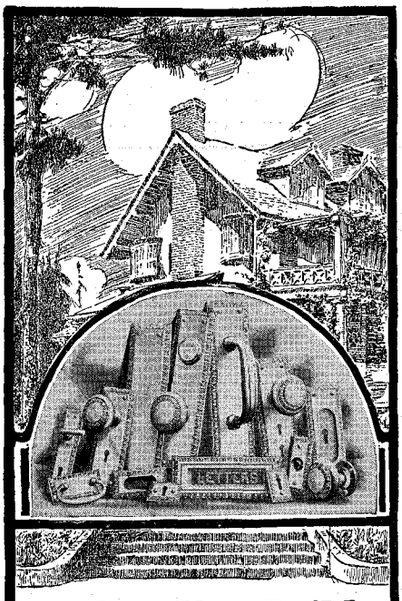
He is about sixty; his hair is gray, his mustache grizzled; he is vigorous in body and of mind. He began his career with only the education of public and parochial schools, and then went to work, at this thing or that, always diligent, giving at first little promise of marked success, but always aiming far above him.

He entered politics by the door of making himself the friend of every man in his neighborhood, and after a while it was known that he would get up at any hour of the night to aid a friend or get bail in case of trouble, and that, as his power grew, he could be relied upon to secure for his neighbors their full share of privileges from city inspectors and contractors. In short, he made himself indispensable and loved.

He realized what a help a knowledge of the law would be in a political career, and so, studying principally at night, he obtained it. Tammany recognized his growing strength and made him a deputy sheriff. After that, he was sent by his district to represent them, for several terms, as a member of the State Assembly, and such was his striking compound of qualities that he became leader of his party there. And it was while a member of the Assembly that he won his name.

For a law was introduced which, innocent upon its face, would have given the Battery, where from time immemorial there have been a public park and public water-front, to private corporations for the construction of piers and the possession of private business interests. Finn pried into the bill, saw what it meant, headed a fight against it, saw it overwhelmingly defeated, and won his name of "Battery Dan," which the more readily attached itself to him from the fact that the Battery for which he fought is part of his own district.

Recently, to make up for the encroachments of



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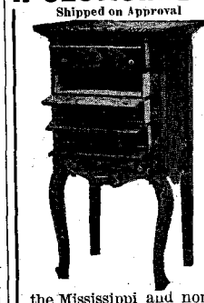

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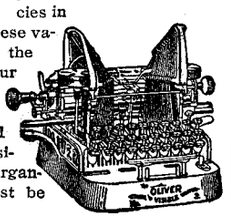
Young Men Wanted at Once We need several more young men to fill vacancies in our sales force. These vacancies are due to the rapid extension of our business into new territory, and to the promotions of local agents to higher positions in the Oliver Organization. They must be filled quickly.



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We Want Young Blood The manager of our Sales Department is a young man. He has surrounded himself with a strong force of bright, aggressive, resourceful young men. He has trained them for success. Under his leadership they have made a sales record unequaled by any other selling organization in America.

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We make aluminum and sheet-metal novelties and specialties of all kinds. Send for estimates.

You can have 200 Phone numbers at your finger tips by using this device. Adjustable to any Phone. Makes an attractive advertising novelty to be presented to customers or prospective customers. In quantities of one hundred or over, we print your name and business on the front of aluminum case. **Sample price, charges prepaid 50c. Special rates in quantities**

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business buildings, his realm has been extended to take in the Mulberry Bend Italian colony and Chinatown. His district has long included the Syrian and other foreign colonies, and now that there have been added the principal settlement of Italians and most of the Chinese, his is by far the most picturesque district of the city.

The other day two Chinamen were haled before Magistrate Finn on the charge of having given some kind of entertainment on Sunday, and thus violating the laws in that case made and provided. "Battery Dan" apparently thought that their offense was not such a serious one, at least from the standpoint of the Orient.

"Was the entertainment religious or secular?" he demanded sternly. The complainant did not know. The Chinamen, themselves desperately frightened, and uncomprehending, put up their clasped hands in supplication.

The magistrate's face did not alter a muscle of its judicial calm. "Hm! Clasped hands; evidently prayer! Religious. Discharged." And the Chinamen were hustled away by a court officer, uncomprehending, but thankful.

No theoretical politician, he! No; he is one who understands human nature and how politics is practically run. He believes that offices should properly go to the ruling powers. He firmly believes that "reform" does not reform. He frankly looks upon civil service as humbug.

"The Wire King."—In the "Romance of Steel and Iron," in the October *Munsey*, a sketch of the lives of some of the promoters of the United States Steel Corporation is given. John W. Gates, the "Wire King," is described as "an extreme type of the American 'hustler,'" and these paragraphs describing his rise in the world well bear out the statement:

As a boy, Gates grew up on an Illinois farm. He was energetic and precocious. Two years before he became a voter he had fallen in love with an Illinois girl and married her. At that time he was "Johnny" Gates, the manager of a little hardware store in a farming village.

Now there was in De Kalb, Illinois, a man named Isaac Ellwood, who was trying to sell a new commodity called barbed wire. At his wife's suggestion, Ellwood had bought the right to make this wire from a Missouri blacksmith. His trouble, he found,

---

CAREFUL DOCTOR

Prescribed Change of Food Instead of Drugs.

It takes considerable courage for a doctor to deliberately prescribe only food for a despairing patient, instead of resorting to the usual list of medicines.

There are some truly scientific physicians among the present generation who recognize and treat conditions as they are and should be treated regardless of the value to their pockets. Here's an instance:

"Four years ago I was taken with severe gastritis and nothing would stay on my stomach, so that I was on the verge of starvation.

"I heard of a doctor who had a summer cottage near me—a specialist from N. Y.—and as a last hope, sent for him.

"After he examined me carefully he advised me to try a small quantity of Grape-Nuts at first, then as my stomach became stronger to eat more.

"I kept at it and gradually got so I could eat and digest three teaspoonfuls. Then I began to have color in my face, memory became clear, where before everything seemed a blank. My limbs got stronger and I could walk. So I steadily recovered.

"Now after a year on Grape-Nuts I weigh 153 lbs. My people were surprised at the way I grew fleshy and strong on this food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

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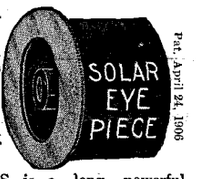
To Introduce Our New Excelsior Solar Telescope

No Telescope with a solar eye piece has ever before been sold for less than $8.00 or $10.00.



THIS is a long, powerful achromatic Telescope for terrestrial and celestial use. This telescope is provided with an adjustable eye-piece, fitted with a solar dark glass lens for sun observations. With this wonderful solar eye-piece you look the sun squarely in the face on the brightest and hottest day and study its face as you do the moon at night. Every student, male or female, needs this teleccope to study the sun in eclipses, also the mysterious recurrent sun spots. Never before was a telescope with such an eye-piece attachment sold for less than $8.00 or $10.00. This eye-piece alone is worth more than we charge for the entire telescope to all who wish to behold the sun in its tranquil beauty. Remove the solar eye-piece lens and you have a good practical telescope for land observations, etc.

POSITIVELY such a good telescope was never sold for this price before. These telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe; measure closed 12in., and open over 3½ feet in 5 sections. They are brass-bound, brass safety-cap on each end to exclude dust, etc., with powerful lenses, scientifically ground and adjusted. Guaranteed by the maker. Heretofore telescopes of this size have been sold for from $5 to $8. Every sojourner in the country or at seaside resorts should certainly secure one of these instruments; and no farmer should be without one. Objects miles away are brought to view with an astonishing clearness.

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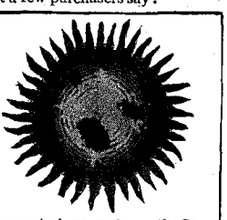
Our new catalogue of guns, etc., sent with each order. This is a grand offer and you should not miss it. We **warrant** each telescope **just as represented** or money refunded. Here is what a few purchasers say:



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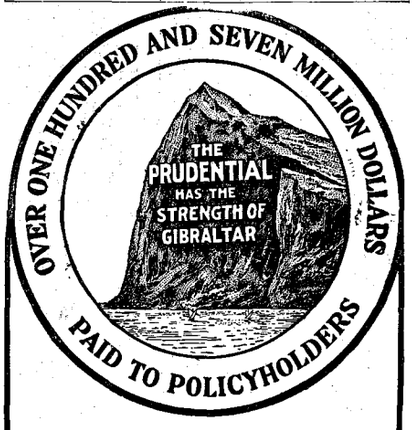

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and you double your capacity for the kind of work that counts---the snappy, clear-headed, driving work that brings things to pass.

Cut out the worry that undermines your strength when you glance around the breakfast table at your little family, and realize that you haven't saved a cent against the day when they may be sitting there without you.

A very little money saved---not spent ---just now, can be made to mean a great deal later on.

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was not in making barbed wire, but in selling it. It was a novelty, and cattlemen considered it too flimsy to be of any use. At this juncture Ellwood met Gates, was struck with the young man's geniality and readiness of speech, and sent him out to sell barbed wire in Texas on a salary of twenty-five dollars a week.

This Texas trip made Gates. It also made barbed wire. The Texas cattlemen had never seen barbed wire before, and they ridiculed it.

"That stuff wouldn't hold a Texas steer a holy minute," said they.

Gates was put on his mettle. "I'll show you whether it will or not," said he.

This was in the picturesque town of San Antonio, which is dotted liberally with small open spaces, or plazas. Gates hired the nearest plaza, and got together a drove of twenty-five of the wildest Texas steers that could be found. Then he fenced his plaza with barbed wire, put the steers inside, and gave the cattlemen a free show. The steers charged the wire, and were pricked by the barbs. They shook their heads and charged again, with the same result. After two or three of these defeats they huddled together on the inside and tried to think it over. Gates sold hundreds of miles of his wire that day at eighteen cents a pound.

In a few years he had a barbed-wire factory of his own. One day his factory burned down. Fifteen minutes after his foreman had reported that it was totally wrecked, he had entered into partnership with William Edenborn, and was filling orders as usual. Six years later he made his first large sum of money, a hundred thousand dollars, by a big sale of English steel. Every dollar that he could lay his hands on went into wire. No one at that time saw as clearly as he that wire was henceforth to be the nerve of civilization, as steam and electricity were to be its muscle, and steel its bone. . . .

Gates is a good maker and a good spender of money. It is a fact, not generally known, that he has an unusually fine picture-gallery in his New York apartments. This gallery contains two specially notable groups. One is a fine collection of those quiet landscapes in which Corot, Rousseau, Daubigny, and their colleagues embodied the soul of the Barbizon woods and fields; the other is a group of the stately English ladies of a century ago who were immortalized by Reynolds, Romney, Gainsborough, Hoppner, and Lawrence. Beyond these, his taste seems to range widely, from Rembrandt and Rubens to such moderns as the German Grützner, the Italian Asti, and the American Van Boskerck.

Congressman Hitt, of Illinois.—By the death of Robert R Hitt, "the Illinois delegation to Congress loses its ablest member," asserts the Peoria *Journal*. Of his popularity the *Journal* continues:

It may be said of Congressman Hitt that he had no enemies. He was a positive man, but he was not aggressive. Careful not to needlessly offend, he never lacked vigor in the defense of the principles and the party in which he believed.

Congressman Hitt was an especial favorite with the older members of Congress. He was beloved by the people of his district, and there was hardly ever a contest when he was up for return to his old place—that is, a contest that could fairly be called such.

The Indianapolis *Star* gives this glimpse of his earlier life:

As secretary of legation and chargé d'affaires *ad interim* in Paris for seven years, and later as assistant secretary of state, he acquired a diplomatic knowledge that made him an authority on the foreign service and added to his usefulness when he became a member of the House. He began his career as a

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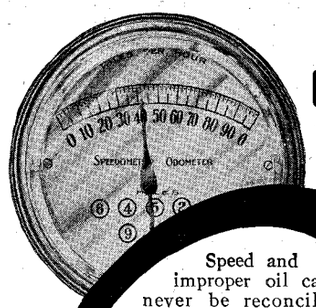

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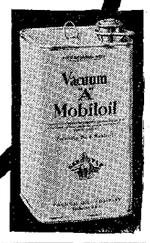

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Do all your adding, and tabulating, and other work.

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And, if you aren't satisfied—if you can't see big economy in its use—if the machine isn't all we claim—just send it back where it came from and that will end the matter.

We shan't ask you for money, nor try to start an unpleasant argument.

We ask you to sit in judgment on our machine and we will abide by your decision—no matter what it may be.

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If, after you have used the machine a few weeks, you want to keep it (as you are pretty sure to, when you find out all it will save you), **the price is $185.00.**

That's less—by about half—than you are asked to pay for other machines not as good.

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But—take up our offer—and see for yourself.

If you can't be persuaded, at least send for our Testimonial Book and read how others economize by using the Standard Adding Machine. You may learn how to effect big savings in your own business.

And we send the book postpaid on receipt of your request. **THE STANDARD ADDING MACHINE CO.**
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stenographer, and, like Daniel Lamont and Secretary Cortelyou, illustrated in an eminent way the possibilities that may come to young men in that calling who make the most of their opportunities.

That he was something more than a mere mechanical taker of notes in those early days is indicated by a passage in Foulke's "Life of Oliver P. Morton." Mr. Hitt was Morton's private secretary when the latter was a Senator, this being the Illinois man's first experience in public life. In telling how Morton wrote his speeches he says: "The Senator would produce a few leaves of scratch paper filled with notes of a proposed speech. He would read them to me and ask, 'How does this do?' He always liked to have somebody take the other side and argue the question with him, so I would doubt and dispute his propositions. Then he would dictate his thought in fuller form and I would take it as he talked it."

That his opinion was thus sought by his chief shows that he must indeed have been of another class than that to which the mere automatic stenographer belongs. Through natural ability, study, and association with the greatest men of his time and a wide experience with affairs he became a man of many accomplishments and the highest culture. His death means a loss not only to his State, but to the nation.

A Novelist at Home.—Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin spends the summer at her country home in Maine, and for some time has made it an annual custom to give a reading in the old church at Buxton Lower Corners. It was "at one of these readings that 'Rebecca' first made her appearance," says the Milwaukee *Free Press*, which tells us a little more of this custom of Mrs. Wiggin's:

Every year at the time of the harvest moon Mrs. Wiggin reads from her own works in the little church across the river from her home, Quillcote, the church which she calls "our meeting-house," and where as long as she remains in the country she plays the organ for the morning service and with her sister, Nora Smith, sings with the village choir. Her audience at these annual readings is made up of friends and neighbors, summer boarders, and residents in the country from as far away as Portland and the inland villages and farms—to the substantial benefit of the "meeting-house" treasury.

The New Head of Our Army.—Gen. Arthur MacArthur, who is now the military head of the United States Army, is of sturdy New-England stock, and a fine type of the American citizen and soldier, says the Brooklyn *Standard Union*. He is also, we are told, "another of the brave and deserving officers of the Civil War who have won their way to the top through sheer pluck and merit from the volunteer service, and is a bright example of the sort of stuff the American volunteer is made of." His military history is thus recorded by the *Standard Union:*

He entered the service as a first lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry in 1862, and it was while still a subaltern,

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Tense, modern life with its business concentration and exacting social duties brings lines of age to many men prematurely. To look older than one is, is a handicap in both business and society. It brings the "shelf" so much nearer. Men can retain their fresh, well-groomed appearance by an occasional massage with

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This will smooth out "the furrows of care," take away the tense, drawn set of the muscles that makes the furrows, soften the skin, cleanse the pores, flex the muscles, and make the flesh firm and plastic, the skin smooth, ruddy and athletic-looking. Thousands of men use Pompeian Massage Cream simply as a matter of cleanliness—to get rid of the pore-dirt that washing cannot remove. Others use it to take away after-shaving soreness.

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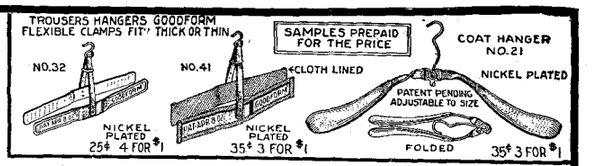

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The corn broom simply scatters the fine grit and dust, whereas the Bissell sweeper gathers it completely, depositing it in the pan receptacles.

Then consider how it lessens the labor of sweeping 95 per cent, raises no dust, making sweeping a positive pleasure instead of a drudgery.

It's a great economy, too, as a Bissell will last longer than fifty corn brooms.

For sale by all the best trade. Price $2.50 to $5.50.

Buy now, send us the purchase slip, and receive a neat, useful present ***free.***

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Many constant wearers of the comfortable Juliet slipper have learned to insist that they be fitted with Hub Gore Fabric panels. Hub Gore Fabric insures a neater, smoother fitting slipper, and is guaranteed to outwear the shoe or it will be replaced free. It's to your interest to look for our Heart trade-mark and insist on Hub Gore.

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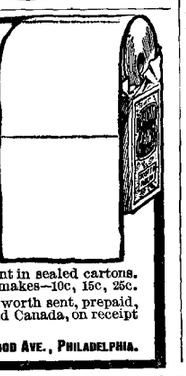

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at the battle of Missionary Ridge, he saved the day for the Union army, by assuming the lead of his regiment, scattered by a galling fire in a charge upon the trenches in the "ridge," rallying them and carrying the works. For this he received the medal of honor for coolness and conspicuous bravery in action. He also wears the medal of the "Order of the Rising Sun," the gift of the Mikado, recently awarded.

Leaving the volunteer army at the close of the Civil War, he entered the regular army, beginning at the foot of the ladder, as second lieutenant, and had reached the grade of lieutenant-colonel when the war with Spain broke out. This made him a brigadier at once, and, after the battle of Manila, a major-general of volunteers. In 1900 he became successively a brigadier and a major-general in the regular army. He was one of the officers selected to observe the Russo-Japanese war, and rendered valuable service.

Charles Evans Hughes.—The success of Mr. Hughes in the insurance investigation last year marked him as "a mental colossus," in the view of the Philadelphia *Press*. "Hughes pried open strong-boxes by sheer force of intellectual power," we are told. After a summary of all he accomplished for the cause of insurance reform, the *Press* continues with this biographical sketch of the man just chosen by the Republicans of New York to head their ticket in the fall campaign:

And all this from a man in his forty-third year—a time of life when most men are just beginning to realize that the remainder of the great world lies beyond the horizon of their narrow visions. Not so with Hughes. By nature unfitted for the natural animalism of boys—the roughing and scuffling and romping which make the sinews in their lithe bodies—he enjoyed the tutorship of his learned father, a Baptist minister, and had so far advanced with this instruction, combined with some he had received in New York's public schools, that at the age of thirteen he wrote an essay on "The Limitations of the Human Mind," which astonished his teachers by its breadth of vision and the comprehensiveness of the subject which he displayed.

Entering Brown University as a student, he acquired such absolute mastery of all studies put before him that at twenty, abandoning his father's plan to put him in the ministry, he was invited to, and accepted, the chair of Greek and higher mathematics in Delaware Academy, Delhi, New York. Meanwhile he had been devoting about half his time to the study of law, and a year later he was found in the law school of Columbia University. He was graduated thence in 1884, began practise, and seven years later found himself so worn with work that he determined upon a rest, and got it by accepting a chair in Cornell University for two years.

Refreshed, he returned to his practise in 1893, as a member of the firm of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, soon after which he became the senior member of the firm of Hughes, Rounds & Schurman. Mr. Hughes married the daughter of one of his fellow professors, and lives with his wife and three children in West End Avenue, New York, in an atmosphere redolent of the best there is in art and literature, and with a fine scorn for the artificialities and embellishments of the higher society.

In appearance the now widely-heralded Hughes is a man moderately formed, about five feet and ten inches high, with brown hair, mustache, and beard, slightly gray; regular, reposeful features, expressive of "the pale cast of thought," and generally conveying the impression of a man studious in the abstract, giving in his fine eyes only the vaguest hint of the splendid dynamic force pent up within him.

William Randolph Hearst.—The nominee of the Democrats of New York for the office of Governor is receiving much attention at the hands of the newspaper biographers. One of these, writing in the New York *Press*, mentions briefly the prominent facts of his life. Says this paper:

William Randolph Hearst, son of Senator George

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Pure, rich milk, from our sanitary dairies, with the extract of the malted cereals, in powder form; prepared instantly by stirring in water. More nutritious and digestible than tea, coffee or cocoa.

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Established 1842.

Hearst and Mrs. Phœbe A. Hearst, was born in San Francisco on April 29, 1863. His father was a Missourian, and his mother, the daughter of Randolph Walker Apperson, was born in Virginia.

At Harvard Hearst gained his first taste of journalism, being business manager of the student paper the *Lampoon*. Leaving college he took charge of the San Francisco *Examiner*, then the property of his father. From the beginning of his business career he has been a champion of organized labor, and is proud of the fact that none of his numerous business enterprises has ever been interrupted for one moment by labor strikes.

The San Francisco *Examiner*, under Hearst's management, took on new life and energy. He attacked abuses, made his paper feared by corrupt corporate influences, and championed the cause of the working classes.

In 1895 he came to New York and purchased the *Morning Journal*, at that time a paper of small circulation and practically no influence. A year later he established the *Evening Journal*. The name of the *Morning Journal* eventually was changed to the New York *American*. To-day they are the largest papers, in point of circulation, in the United States. The Chicago *American*, the Chicago *Examiner*, the Los Angeles *Examiner*, and the Boston *American* had been added to his chain of daily newspapers.

In the Spanish-American war Hearst turned over his yacht *Buccaneer* as a free gift to the United States Government.

It was through the action of Hearst that the most historic site in Illinois, the old farm homestead of Abraham Lincoln, is to be preserved as a national park. The property consists of sixty-two acres of land at Old Salem, and Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, brought the subject to Hearst's attention. Here is Rainey's story of the transaction:

"In the early part of last spring Mr. Hearst was invited by President Tice, of the Chautauqua Association, to deliver an address at Old Salem. Congress was then in session, and we were together much of the time. When I had informed him of the efforts of the trustees to buy the Lincoln site he asked if the property was on the market or if in any manner the owners could be persuaded to sell it. I told him a brewery was negotiating for it. He became indignant. Turning to me he said: 'If that old homestead can be bought I will buy it. Arrange to get the deeds as soon as you can, won't you?' I began a correspondence that ultimately resulted in the purchase."

Hearst has served two terms in Congress, representing the Eleventh District of this city. In last October the Municipal Ownership League was organized, and, on October 12, Hearst was nominated for Mayor in its convention. His assertion, after the election, that he had been defrauded, and his vain legal proceedings to obtain the Mayor's seat, are a familiar story.

A Prodigy at Tufts.—The opening of Tufts College this fall brings into fame the eleven-year-old son of Assistant Professor Wiener, of Harvard. Entering the freshman class of Tufts at this age, young Norbert Wiener becomes perhaps the youngest collegian in the United States. "When eighteen months old he knew his alphabet," says a despatch from Boston to the New York *Times*, "and he began to read as the age of three." Moreover: "At the age of eight he was reading Darwin and Huxley. The boy was graduated from Ayer High School last June at the head of a class of twenty. He is to make the study of philosophy his specialty." The Philadelphia *Ledger* speaks editorially of him and of other philosophers who showed remarkable precocity:

He was prepared to enter Harvard when he was ten years old, but was barred on account of his age. The most abstruse and recondite of all studies, philosophy, as taught by such "barons of the mind" as Haeckel, Ribot, Darwin, and Huxley, is said to be the favorite pursuit of the youthful prodigy. The query arises, Will the youth with such remarkable aptitudes develop into one of the world's geniuses

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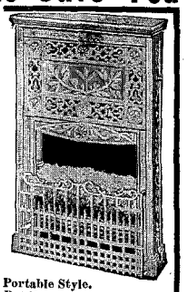

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Attach a Garwood Gas Log to the nearest jet—turn on gas for as much steam heat as you want—turn it off when warm enough. It does'nt burn one cent's worth of unnecessary fuel. Regulate it just as a gas light—open the valve for more heat—close it for less. In cold weather it can be regulated to warm one room or heat a whole house.

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There is no smoke, smell or soot. The logs burn with a cozy, cheerful glow, resembling real oak.

The Garwood Gas Logs are made of hollow cast iron covered with terra cotta and asbestos—they look like real oak logs—give a flame like that from natural wood, but, instead of the dry, smelly heat usual with ordinary gas logs, the heat from this gas-burning steam radiator is moist, cheerful and healthful.

Concealed in the logs is a perfect steam-heating plant and radiator. By the use of a compensating vaporizer the oxygen and moisture that other gas-burning logs consume, is returned to the air.

Made in colors in harmony with decorations of room.

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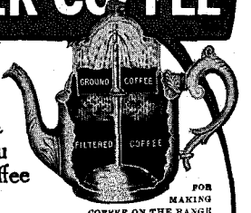

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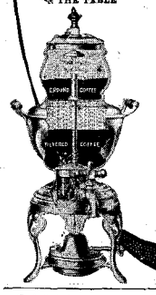

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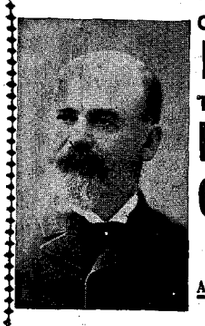

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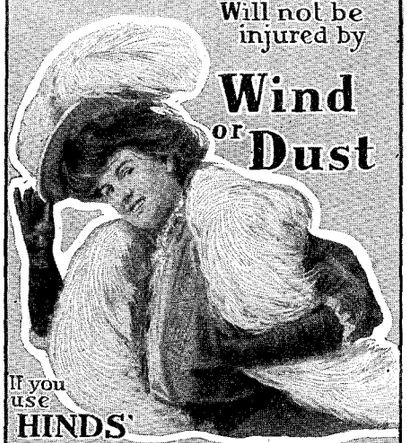

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or disappear into the obscurity into which so many boy-wonders have vanished?

Young Wiener seems destined to become a philosopher, and there is hope for him in the fact that many of the great philosophers gave some indication of the bent of their genius in very early youth. As a rule, men of extraordinary intellectual quality in any direction hold out the promise of their future eminence in early life. There have been many exceptions to the rule. Genius sometimes requires for its full development a certain environment and certain fortuitous circumstances which may come rather late in life.

Kant, the famous German philosopher, asserted by some of his admirers to have been the greatest since Aristotle, displayed unmistakable scientific proclivities in extreme youth. He always was a thinker. David Hume wrote profoundly on philosophic subjects before he was twenty-five. His genius in its first manifestations was so eccentric that his mother thought he was weak-minded. John Stuart Mill was remarkably precocious as a boy, and his precocity was greatly stimulated by his father, James Mill, who educated his son at home. Among the famous philosophers not college-bred was Herbert Spencer. He, too, at an extremely early age showed a strong inclination toward natural science, and in boyhood began to gather that vast mass of information which fills the many volumes in which he unfolds his theory of evolution. At twenty-five Huxley had published his first work, which placed him among the greatest biologists. The ability to pass successfully the entrance examination of the modern university of the highest rank by a boy of ten may not be phenomenal, but it is rare.

Mark Twain's "First Appearance."—Following a musical recital by his daughter in Norfolk, Connecticut, Mark Twain addressed her audience on the subject of stage fright. He thanked the people for making things as easy as possible for his daughter's American début as a contralto, and then told of his first experience before the public. A news despatch to the New York *Sun* quotes him thus:

"My heart goes out in sympathy to any one who is making his first appearance before an audience of human beings. By a direct process of memory I go back forty years, less one month—for I'm older than I look," he said, wagging his snowy head.

"I recall the occasion of my first appearance. San Francisco knew me then only as a reporter, and I was to make my bow to San Francisco as a lecturer. I knew that nothing short of compulsion would get me to the theater. So I bound myself by a hard and fast contract so that I could not escape. I got to the theater forty-five minutes before the hour set for the lecture. My knees were shaking so that I didn't know whether I could stand up. If there is an awful, horrible malady in the world, it is stage fright—and seasickness. They are a pair. I had stage fright then for the first and last time. I was only seasick once, too. It was on a little ship on which there were 200 other passengers. I—was—sick. I was so sick that there wasn't any left for those other 200 passengers.

"It was dark and lonely behind the scenes in that theater, and I peeked through the little peek-holes they have in theater curtains and looked into the big auditorium. That was dark and empty, too. By and by it lighted up and the audience began to arrive.

"I had got a number of friends of mine, stalwart men, to sprinkle themselves through the audience armed with big clubs. Every time I said anything they could possibly guess I intended to be funny they were to pound those clubs on the floor. Then there was a kind lady in a box up there, also a good friend of mine, the wife of the Governor. She was to watch me intently, and whenever I glanced toward her she was going to deliver a gubernatorial laugh that would lead the whole audience into applause.

"At last I began. I had the manuscript tucked under a United States flag in front of me where I could get at it in case of need. But I managed to get started without it. I walked up and down—I was young in those days and needed the exercise—and talked and talked.

"Right in the middle of the speech I had placed a

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Trims in perfect crescent, enabling you to clip your nails and remove hangnails. By mail **25 cents.**
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gem. I had put in a moving, pathetic part which was to get at the hearts and souls of my hearers. When I delivered it they did just what I hoped and expected. They sat silent and awed. I had touched them. Then I happened to glance up at the box where the Governor's wife was—you know what happened.

"Well, after the first agonizing five minutes, my stage-fright left me, never to return. I know if I was going to be hanged I could get up and make a good showing, and I intend to. But I shall never forget my feelings before the agony left me, and I got up here to thank you for her for helping my daughter, by your kindness, to live through her first appearance. And I want to thank you for your appreciation of her singing, which is, by the way, hereditary."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

All Depends.—"It is said that the Emperor Constantine had a thousand cooks. Most remarkable, eh?"

"That depends. At once, or during his lifetime?"—*Pittsburg Pos*.

Need of Judicial Action.—Crossing from Folkestone to Boulogne the other day were two well-known members of the legal profession, a judge and a barrister. The latter was suffering silently but sorely when the judge happened to drop against him as he leaned disconsolately over the taffrail.

"H'm! You don't seem quite at home here," remarked his lordship. "Can I do anything for you?"

"Yes," gasped the seasick lawyer, "I wish you would overrule this motion."—*London Tatler*.

The Irishman and the Mule.—Gen. Phil Sheridan was at one time asked what incident in his life caused him the most amusement.

"Well," he said, "I always laugh when I think of the Irishman and the army mule. I was riding down the line one day when I saw an Irishman mounted on a mule which was kicking rather freely. The mule finally got his foot caught in the stirrup, when, in the excitement, Pat remarked:

"'Well, begorra, if you're goin' to git on I'll be gittin' off!"—*Judge's Magazine of Fun*.

Paternal Provocation.

I.

It is 10 P.M. They are seated in the parlor.

"No," she says, bowing her head, "Pa says I am too young to become engaged."

II.

It is just 1:30 A.M. They are still seated in the parlor.

Suddenly, from somewhere upstairs, a gruff voice shouts: "Henrietta, if that fellow waits a little longer you'll be old enough to accept his proposal."—*Woman's Home Companion*.

Forced into It.—Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court, has a story of the days when a certain lawyer, now well known at the bar in Chicago, was having anything but an easy time endeavoring to win recognition in his profession.

One day a well-to-do farmer in need of legal advice sought the struggling attorney with reference to a suit he desired to bring against a neighbor. The lawyer looked up the statutes and advised his client what course to pursue. As the latter rose to leave the office he asked: "How much?"

"Oh, say three dollars!" carelessly responded the lawyer.

Whereupon the client proffered a five-dollar bill. The lawyer appeared embarrassed. He carefully searched his pockets and the drawers of his desk without finding the necessary change. Finally he met the exigency by pocketing the bill and observing, as he reached for a digest:

"It would seem, Mr. Blank, that I shall have to give you two dollars more worth of advice."—*Exchange, quoted in Life*.

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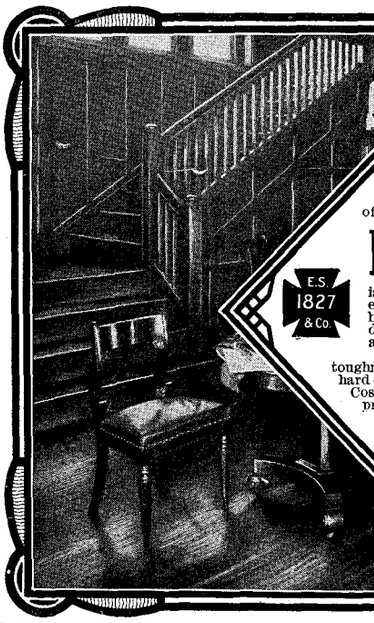

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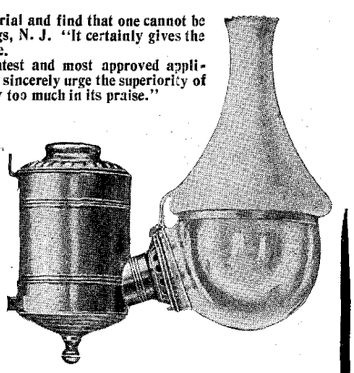

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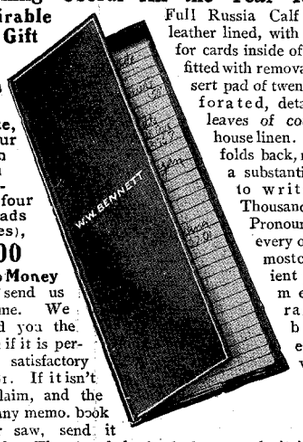

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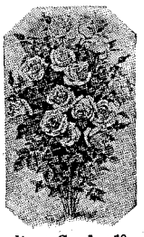

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Wholesale Coupling.—REV. DR. JOINEM—"Yes, sir, I marry about fifty couples a week, right here in this parsonage."

VISITOR—"Parsonage? I should call it the union depot."—*Pittsburg Leader.*

And Very Willingly.—Atlas, seeing the Beef Trust approaching, gave the grand hailing sign of distress.

"Here," he panted. "Suppose you hold up the earth for a while."

Which the Beef Trust at once proceeded to do.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Spelling Hereafter.—"I don't see why they are making so much fuss about this new way of spelling," remarked Rear Admiral Brownson after the naval review.

"No," replied Admiral Evans, thoughtfully. "It will be just as warm, probably, with one 'l' as with two."—*New York Sun.*

Acquitted.—Ex-Congressman Eddy, of Minnesota, was well known as the homeliest man in Congress. He had, in the opinion of his opponents, "wabbled" on the silver issue in the campaign of 1896. A few years later he was to speak in a small town, and on arriving he saw in an opposition newspaper a headline to the effect "Two-faced Eddy speaks here tonight."

That evening when he stood before his audience he said in his low sympathetic voice:

"You know, ladies and gentlemen, that I'm not the man referred to in this paper. It must be some one else, for there is no one here who does not know that if I had two faces I would wear the other one."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Their Secret.—A well-known New York physician, while recently attending a banquet, indulged rather freely in various liquors. Not being accustomed to drinking, the effects soon became apparent. Before the banquet was over, he was summoned to one of his most aristocratic patients, and was soon speeding up Fifth Avenue in his automobile. Arriving at a certain brown-stone mansion, the doctor with superhuman efforts managed to walk straight, and was ushered into his patient's boudoir. He drew out his watch and proceeded to feel the pulse, but try as he would it was impossible for him to find it. Disgusted with himself he muttered, "Positively drunk!" when to his amazement the lady exclaimed, "O, doctor, I implore you not to tell on me!"—*Argonaut.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

September 21.—The Chinese Government issues an edict abolishing the use of opium at the end of ten years.

The loss of life in the typhoon at Hongkong is estimated at 10,000.

September 22.—The Archbishop of Bordeaux, leader of the Catholic Church in France, outlines a policy of passive resistance to be adopted toward the Separation law.

French railways, tho exempt from the provisions of the Sunday law, announce their intention of giving fifty-two days of rest in the year to all their men.

Four hundred Malays are killed by Dutch forces on the island of Bali.

September 23.—The German Socialists begin their congress in Mannheim.

September 24. An armistice drawn up by Secretary Taft is signed by the representatives of the opposing parties in Cuba.

The League of French Catholics, formed for the establishment of a Gallican Church conforming

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to the Separation law, holds its first meeting in Paris.

The International Congress of Chambers of Commerce opens at Milan, Italy.

September 25.—Orders are given for the dispatch of 1500 more American marines to Cuba, and for several battle-ships to prepare for duty in Cuban waters. President Palma, Vice President Mendez Capote, and the Moderate Senators, decide to reject Secretary Taft's terms of peace with the insurgents and to resign.

Insurance frauds in Mexico to the extent of $300,000 are punished by the conviction of four of the criminals and their sentence to imprisonment and fine.

The Diet of Brunswick asks Chancellor von Buelow to take steps to settle the dispute over the crown.

French troops in Madagascar kill 360 insurgent tribesmen.

September 26.—Spanish revolutionists appeal to Don Carlos, pretender to the throne, to settle factional differences in their ranks.

Governor General Kaulbars practically refuses to protect the citizens of Odessa against attacks of the parties formed to support the autocracy.

September 27.—Brigadier General Funston arrives in Havana to take charge of the American troops in case of intervention.

Domestic.

September 21.—The explosion of a carload of dynamite at Jellico, Tenn., wrecks the city, killing ten persons and injuring two hundred.

September 22.—The plan of E. H. Harriman to build a railway along the Pacific coast from Canada to the heart of Mexico is announced in San Francisco.

War between the Standard Oil Company and the labor unions of the country is begun at Whiting, Ind., when the firemen quit work on a demand for higher wages.

A race riot in Atlanta results in the killing and beating of many negroes and the death of one white man. State troops are called out to quiet the mob.

September 23.—Reports show that the foreign commerce of the United States for the year ending with August passed the three-billion-dollar mark.

September 24.—President Roosevelt sends $100 to Admiral Thomas to aid him in his suit against the Newport Amusement Company, which refused admission to a sailor wearing the United States uniform. In an accompanying letter he vigorously denounces all discrimination against enlisted men.

Fresh riotings begin in Pittsburg, a suburb of Atlanta, in which one policeman is shot to death and another mortally wounded by a colored mob.

Paul O. Stensland, the defaulting Chicago bank-president, reaches New York from Tangier. He admits that he is guilty of embezzlement but not of forgery.

September 25.—Rioting in Atlanta continues, the list now numbering eighteen negroes and three whites.

Vice-President Fairbanks addresses 10,000 people at the Pike Centennial in Colorado Springs.

The new medical-school buildings of Harvar are dedicated.

September 26.—Within three hours after his arrival in Chicago, Paul O. Stensland is sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for embezzlement.

Charles E. Hughes is unanimously nominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention in Saratoga, N. Y.

The Atlanta rioting ceases and troops are withdrawn from the city.

September 27.—W. R. Hearst receives the nomination of the Democrats for Governor of New York.

A severe storm sweeping northward from the Gulf of Mexico causes immense damage in Pensacola and along the Gulf shore.

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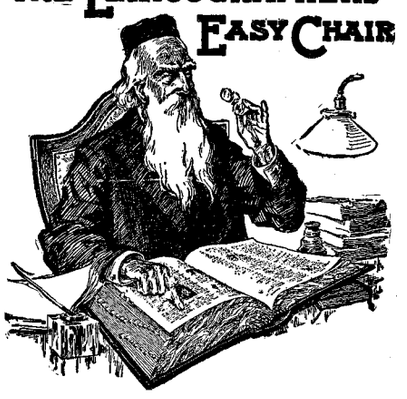

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"A. R.," New York.—"How is it that in the English language the word 'sycophant' is interpreted as 'flatterer,' since it is derived from the Greek *sykon*, fig, and *phaino*, reveal. In Greek the sycophant is an informer who denounced people who had smuggled figs. What I can not understand is that the Standard Dictionary has done nothing to correct the wrong interpretation of the word in English."

In his introductory to the STANDARD DICTIONARY Dr. I. K. Funk wrote: "Throughout the construction of this work it has been borne in mind that *the chief function of a dictionary is to record usage; not to seek to create it.* . . . A dictionary is expected primarily to tell what words and phrases mean *as used by representative writers and speakers of the language.* It is because the word *sycophant* has been used by writers of good English in the very sense to which "A. R." takes exception, that the definition "a servile flatterer, a cringing or obsequious person" was given in the STANDARD DICTIONARY. But our correspondent has evidently overlooked the following which the dictionary also contains: "An informer or accuser; false witness; slanderer: the original meaning. The sycophants of Athens were conspicuous and despised characters, being barrators, informers, pettifoggers, slanderers, and rogues for gain." Then follows a quotation from Coleridge:

"I here use the word *sycophant* in its original sense, as a wretch who flatters the prevailing party by informing against his neighbors, under pretense that they are exporters of prohibited figs or fancies."—*Works*, vol. 3, ch. 10, p. 286.

"A. D. S.," Sanford, Me.—"(1) Kindly distinguish for me the different uses of the verb '*may*.' (2) Please indicate the specific differences between the terms *lady* and *woman*. (3) What is the correct pronunciation of *indissoluble*?"

(1) The use of *may*.—This is an irregular verb, usually classed as an auxiliary. It is employed in six distinctive senses: (*a*) Signifying permission or opportunity, as, "You may have it"; "You might have noticed it since you were there." (*b*) Indicating possibility, as, "He may be shot if he go to the war." (*c*) Denoting chance, or taking place by chance, as, "Let happen what may." (*d*) Signifying ability (in this sense the equivalent of *can*), as, "Do it as well as you may." (*e*) Expressing desire, as, "May you prosper." (*f*) Indicating power or, authority, as, "The President may veto the bill."

(2) The term *lady* is applied to well-bred women or to women of superior position in society. Loosely, the term lady is applied to any well-dressed woman. It is sometimes used vulgarly in compounds as "sales-lady." In England the term constitutes a specific title, applied to the wives of noblemen holding any rank between that of knight and that of duke; in this case it precedes the name, as "Lady Hamilton." *Woman* denotes an adult human female. A woman *may* be a lady; a lady *must* be a woman. By extension, the term *woman* is used to denote the sum total of tender qualities expected in a member of the female sex, as, "She is a perfect woman."

(3) *Indissoluble* is pronounced in-dis'o-lu-bl ("o" as in obey; "u" as in full).

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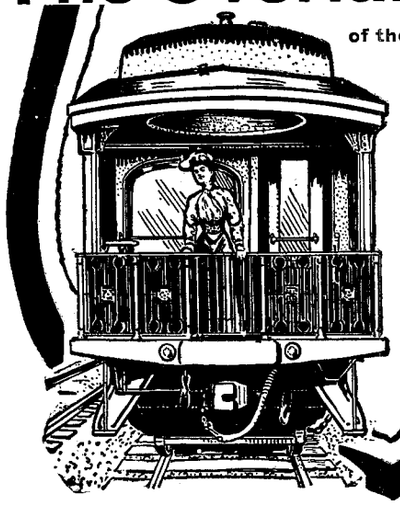

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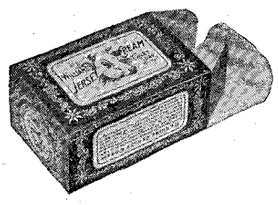

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